

WHEAL SPEED UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in Shares of £1 each.
5s. to be paid on application.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BECKWITH, Esq., formerly Manager of the Foxdale Mine, and late of the Great Laxey Mining Company.
J. S. LAVIES, Esq., M.D., 11, Warwick-square.
ALEX. BROWN, Esq., of Mauritius, Merchant, 102, Piccadilly.
Capt. CHARLES R. K. HUBBACk, Kingsbury, Middlesex.
ROBERT DAVIE, Esq., Merchant, 1, Great St. Helen's.

BANKERS—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, and CO., Lombard-street.
BROKER—JOHN INCHBALD, Esq., 2, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.
AUDITORS—Messrs. KEMP, FORD, and CO., 8, Wallbrook.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed (1) to purchase and develop the well-known Wheal Speed Tin and Copper Mine; and (2) to open up certain contiguous unworked mining ground equally favourable for both tin and copper, all in the parish of Breage or the county of Cornwall.

The sets are extensive, and are situated in one of the greatest mineral-producing districts of West Cornwall. Several valuable lodes of tin and copper, which have been worked to great advantage in the adjoining sets—(viz., The Great Western Mine, the St. Aubyn and Grylls Mines, the Old Wheal Speedwell, and the Wheal Georgia and Florence Mines)—are known to traverse both sections of the company's property, among which may be mentioned Kendall's tin lode through the eastern section, and the recently-discovered George tin lode through the western section.

Already large returns of copper and tin have been taken out of the eastern section of the company's property; and as soon as a suitable pumping-engine is got to work on the main lode of this section, where copper ore is known to be in quantity, good returns may be confidently expected almost immediately.

The other section of their property is entirely unworked; but being within 50 fms. of the late valuable discovery of tin in Wheal Georgia, it promises certain indications a large yield of tin at a moderate depth.

The directors will not here enter into further details; but, being well advised as to the mineral resources of the district, and acting on the reports and advice of eminently practical men—all well known in the mining world—they feel every confidence in recommending the enterprise to the investing public as one of sterling merit. The grounds of this confidence are fully set forth in the original prospectus.

The only agreement made on behalf of the company is one between Joseph Richards and Alexander Brown, on the one part, and James Brown, on behalf of the company, on the other part, dated 11th June, 1872.

For copies of that prospectus and reports, the working plans, the detailed reports on which the prospectus is based, and all further information, apply to the Secretary of the company, No. 1, Great St. Helen's, London.

THE BURROW AND BUTSON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each.

First issue of 20,000 shares. Deposit on application 5s. per share, and on allotment 5s. per share; 5s. in two months and 5s. at four months after allotment.

The second issue (if made) will be offered to the then existing shareholders at par in proportion to their respective holdings.

DIRECTORS.

S. E. ILLINGWORTH, Esq., 9, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, W.
CHAS. MORRIS, Esq., Director of the Fortune Mining Company.
THOMAS MILNES, Esq., 4, Euston-square, London, W.C.
J. W. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Director of the United Mexican Mining Company (With power to add).

BANKERS.

J. A. MORGAN, Esq., F.G.S., 47, Finsbury-circus, E.C.
AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. WADDELL AND CO., New Poultry-shambles, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

OFFICES—47, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to acquire the lease of the Burrow and Butson Lead, Zinc, and Copper Mines, near St. Agnes, Cornwall, for a term of 21 years from the 25th March last, at the low royalty of £20 per annum, merging in the royalty.

The *Mining Journal* gives a correct statement of the condition of these mines. They were in many years ago thoroughly explored by cross-cuts and an adit level of the total length of nearly one and one-third of a mile, and by 18 shafts, one of which, the perpendicular engine-shaft, is 62 fms. under adit. These, with the levels, shown in the section given in the prospectus, will save this company over £30,000 and five or six years in time. The section shows that in 1822 some £50,000 worth of copper ore was raised, mostly by manual labour alone, from the western part of the mine. From the central and eastern parts large quantities of silver-lead and blende (or zinc ore) were also sold, leaving, however, an immense extent of most valuable mineral ground still unworked. The working of these mines was suspended in consequence of the death of some of the owners, and the then panic-price of minerals.

The position of these mines is peculiarly favourable, comprising, as it does, the celebrated lodes of the West Chiverton Mines to the east, and the well-known great cross-course of Wheal Kitty and Penhalls respectively, situated within 1 and 1½ mile north—which in Burrow and Butson Mines intersects those lodes. West Chiverton Silver-lead Mines have returned in dividends and machinery about £200,000 on a capital of £30,000. Wheal Kitty pays now nearly 40 per cent. in dividends, and the shares of it sell readily at 250 per cent. premium. Penhalls is also a dividend-paying mine.

Access to these mines is very easy, they being only two miles from Port St. Agnes. An assay of blende (or black jack) from Burrow and Butson, made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., in June, 1870, produced:—Zinc, 45·50; copper, 2·25; and silver, 1 oz. 0·50.

Three assays made by Prof. W. White of some lead ore left behind from the previous workings, resulted—No. 1, lead 64·2 per cent., silver 13 ozs. 17 dwt., 6 grs. per ton of undressed ore; No. 2, lead 70·3 per cent., silver 32 ozs. 16 dwt., 4 grs.; No. 3, lead 72 per cent., silver 27 ozs. 2 dwt., 6 grs. per ton.

The several reports, full copies of which accompany the prospectus, by practical, competent, and reliable authorities, some of whom worked in the mines as tributaries, prove that hundreds of tons of zinc ore can be raised monthly as soon as the necessary machinery goes to work. Zinc ore was scarcely saleable when the mines stopped, but will now bring, when properly dressed, about £6 10s., or a profit of £5 per ton; copper ore worth probably £9 10s. per ton, can be raised when the bottom of the deep shaft is unwatered; and the eastern part of the mines will produce rich silver-lead ore.

After careful and critical comparison of the reports referred to, it is believed that, with the quality of the ores from these mines, a profit of at least 80 per cent. per annum will accrue on the first £5000 laid out on the works, after the erection of the necessary pumping, drawing, and dressing machinery; and that by extending the level (already in rich ores) further east and west, the mines will be rendered still more profitable.

The mines have been fully reported upon by Capts. Samuel George, M.E., Redruth; John Nancarrow, of Camborne; Messrs. John Christopher, Mithian, St. Agnes; William Tippit, and Peter Harris, Goonbell, St. Agnes, some of whom worked in these mines as tributaries for many years.

The only contract entered into is dated the 4th day of June, 1872, and is made between William Stevens of the one part, and William Henry Forbes on behalf of the company of the other part, being the contract for the purchase of the property for the sum of £15,000 as follows:—£5000 cash, £6000 fully-paid shares, and £6000 out of half net proceeds of sales of ores.

Prospectuses, and a section of the mines, and forms of applications for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers or solicitor.

The Articles of Association and copy of the contract for purchase, and specimens of copper, silver-lead, and blende ores, recently brought to London from the mines, may be seen at the office of the solicitor.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Burrow and Butson Mining Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £5, being a deposit of 5s. per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise my name to be entered on the register of members of the company for the shares so allotted.

Signature.

Name (in full) ...

Residence ...

Date 187 . Profession or business

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned without any reduction.

From the *Mining Journal*, May 25—p. 484.

MUNING IN ST. AGNES DISTRICT.—Another dividend-paying mine is about to be added to those already enriching this famed locality. Burrow and Butson Lead, Copper, and Zinc Mines are to be resumed, and the moderate capital required will forthwith be invited in shares of small amount. It is well known that at the time the mines were stopped, through the death of some of the owners, and the then panic-price of metals, hundreds of tons of zinc ore could have been raised per month, but was all but unsaleable. The great and increasing demand for zinc since sprung up has raised the value of the ore (black jack) to 48 10s., which will give £5 per ton profit. Of copper the mines produced at and about the 40 fm. level £50,000 worth in one year from the western part of this extensive set; and from the eastern and central part large quantities of rich silver-lead ore have also been sold. All these returns came from shallow depths, so that the Burrow and Butson Mines are virtually still in maiden ground, although with some £30,000 worth of shafts and levels opened; consequently, as soon as the necessary machinery for pumping the water and dressing the ores is erected, and the mine even partly drained, the proprietor will be able to make large profitable returns without doubt, no speculative exploratory work being necessary."

BURROW AND BUTSON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LISTS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. for London, and on Wednesday the 26th inst. for the country. W. H. FORBES, Secretary. 47, Finsbury-circus, E.C., June 19, 1872.

THE BURROW AND BUTSON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Rich Silver-Lead, Yellow Copper, and Zinc and Copper Ores, recently brought to London from the Mines, and East and West, North and South Sections, and a Ground Plan of the above extensive Mines, will be seen daily between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the Offices of the Solicitor, J. ARTHUR MORGAN, Esq., F.G.S., 47, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., who will give every information as to the position and prospects of the undertaking.

THE EAST COAST IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT OF YORKSHIRE.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained from the undersigned, or from SAMUEL FERNTHOUGH, Esq., Stockbroker, Manchester; or from Messrs. C. P. ALLEN and SON, India-buildings, Cross-street, Manchester. The larger proportion of the required Capital has been subscribed.

Applications must be sent in on or before Thursday, the 20th instant. Offices, 1, Market-street, Manchester. H. J. WALDUCK, Secretary.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.
MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON.

CONTINUOUSLY STEAM TIGHT; EFFECTING GREAT SAVING IN FUEL; GIVING ADDITIONAL POWER; AND NO TROUBLE.

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MILLBROOK FOUNDRY, SWANSEA.
PATENT GAS EXHAUST AND PROPELLER.

FOR SUPPLYING MINES AND OTHER WORKS at considerable depths underground with LIGHTING GAS, without requiring weighted gas-holder. Now in use at several of the largest and deepest collieries in Yorkshire.

For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. G. HUNTRISS, Doncaster; or to NEEDHAM, QUALTER, HALL, and CO., Railway Foundry, Barnsley.

J. AND F. POOL,
WIRE WEAVERS,
**MINE SIEVE AND STAMPS GRATE MANUFACTURERS,
COPPER BOTTOM PERFORATORS,**

WORKS AT

COPPERHOUSE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.
SEPARATION TROMMELS.
JIGGING MACHINES,—Continuous and automatic.
CLASSIFIERS.
SHAKING TABLES.
PERFORATED PLATES,—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and Stamps' Grates.
SACH'S ROCK-DRILL,—As used at Altenberg, Commern, Saarbruck, and Musen.

For particulars, apply to

MESSRS. KEMBER AND CO.

CLARENCE GROVE, DRUMMOND STREET, N.W., LONDON.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
BARKER'S IMPROVED FUEL

(FROM COAL DUST),

SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR WHICH COAL IS USED.

This fuel, made from dust coal, gives in use results superior to the best coal; it is thoroughly water proof, stacks without liability to spontaneous combustion, loss, or deterioration on board ship, or in any climate, and in 30 per cent. less space than coal.

An immense saving is effected by its use on sea-going steamers, owing to its high evaporative power, requiring one-third less stowage room, and avoiding all risk of spontaneous combustion. It burns with little smoke, forming itself into coke; it is very durable, the combustion is perfect, and it will not fall or disintegrate in great heat before a blast or strong draught, nor does it produce cinder.

It will bear rough usage and handling without breakage.

As regards the manufacture, it is easily and cheaply made; the machinery made is simple, effective, and comparatively inexpensive.

No heavy pressure is required, or exposure to heat after moulding, to dry or coke (as is usually done); and after mixing, the blocks could, if desired, be made up by hand labour; but for large production, self-acting machinery is recommended; and when moulded, the fuel is at once ready for use or transit.

Works are in operation in London, and can be viewed on application.

Intending licensees can send their coal and have it made up into fuel in their own presence, and have it returned to them for trial.

Samples on a large scale suitable for every purpose supplied for trial.

The proprietors of the patents are prepared to grant licenses, and would, if desired, undertake contracts to provide machinery, erect works, and put the same into satisfactory operation, on any required scale of manufacture.

Application to be addressed to the patentees—

Mr. DAVID BARKER, Oldbury House, Northfleet, London; or Mr. THOS. D. CLARE, 13, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham.

HEAT-ENDURING PAINT.
THE TITANIC PAINT will ENDURE a DEGREE of HEAT

that will ENTIRELY DESTROY all other known Paints.

BARS OF IRON have been coated with all the various known Paints, and placed in the flames of forges while in operation, and in other equally trying situations. IN EVERY CASE THE TITANIC PAINT HAS BEEN UNINJURED, WHILE ALL THE OTHER PAINTS WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED.

THE TITANIC PAINT also affords a PERFECT PROTECTION TO IRON FROM OXIDATION in any situation, and PRESERVES WOOD AND OTHER MATERIAL FROM DECAY.

Contracts undertaken to paint roofs of railway stations and other important works, guaranteeing results for a term.

Information, as to prices, terms, &c., with particulars of trials, and opinions of its value from consumers, can be obtained on application to—

THE TITANIC PAINT AND COLOUR COMPANY,

13, ST. MARY'S ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, separately, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* * * Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

OFFICES AND WORKS.

HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR SALE, separately, at reduced prices, the VALUABLE

TOOLS and OTHER APPLIANCES used at New Dock Works, Leeds, in the manufacture of railway plant, wagon and carriage building, general engineering, &c., &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

promises to assist Amlwch and its locality. It will be remembered that the opening of this property was inaugurated by Mr. Henry Gibson and his friends a few months since.

LEAD MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.

In resuming my remarks upon the Shropshire Mines, in the *Mining Journal* of May 18, it would not be well for me to omit the West Tankerville Mine, on the property of the Earl of Tankerville, formerly known as the Old Batholes, which lies to the west of the celebrated Tankerville, and to the south-west of the famous Roman Gravels Mine. From this mine old workers raised a considerable quantity of lead ore, and it is now making good returns from the Wood vein (which is one of the richest in the district), as also from the Cornish vein. The engine is going down in the midst of a group of ledges, which have yielded considerable returns, and the north and south boundary lines are very valuable additions to the set.

The South Roman Gravels Mine, on the property of Mr. R. Jasper More, lies between Tankerville and Roman Gravels, and is surrounded by the West Tankerville, Pennerley, South Shropshire, and Roman Gravels Mines. Capt. A. Waters, in his report (Nov. 26, 1870) upon this mine, "considered that the ledges occupied positions analogous to Smallbeach, Tankerville, West Tankerville, and Roman Gravels Mines, and that if judiciously worked would be able to produce the shaft, which is sufficiently large for pumping and winding through, has already been sunk about 40 fms., and is communicated at the point to the deep adit, which is of great width, and is composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of barytes, with gold nuggets of lead ore throughout. The mine is approached by good roads from different directions, and the capital in hand is considered sufficient to properly develop the property."

Closely contiguous to the Roman Gravels Mine, on the south, are the extensive mines known as the White Grit and Lady Well, also on the property of Mr. R. Jasper More. The White Grit portion was in former years worked by Messrs. John Walker and Sons, and an immense quantity of lead ore raised therefrom. There will remain an enormous extent of virgin and untried ground, which will, beyond doubt, be productive of great lead mines. The Lady Well is now being worked by a private company, and already promises good results, several large samples of ore having been sent into the market.

I have in my and previous Circulars briefly touched upon each mine of importance in the district, and I have only to remark, in conclusion, that the Shropshire district is geologically a part of the great mining district of Montgomeryshire, the resources of which are shown by what has been done by the Van Mine. As to the district itself, I do not hesitate to say that for its extent it is unsurpassed by any in the United Kingdom or (for a lead mining district) in Europe. It teams with rich mines, and has never had in the long run any failures. Among those who have invested in Welsh mines, I strongly recommend them to direct their attention to that portion of its district which lies in the county of Salop. The yield of ore from the mines of Shropshire in the year 1870 amounted to as much as 100,000 tons, but this has been considerably increased by the opening of new mines and the increase in the returns of others, and it will now be found that it is yielding nearly 10,000 tons per annum.

TANKERVILLE.—Capital 72,000*l.*, in shares of 6*l.* each, fully paid. This company has declared a dividend this month of 3000*l.*, making the total dividends paid since its establishment in 1870, 26,400*l.* The returns are 200 tons of lead ore per month, being a monthly profit of upwards of 1500*l.*, and the mine so improved that this will before long be considerably increased.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Capital 36,000*l.*, in shares of 3*l.* each, fully paid. This company was established soon after Tankerville, since which it has sent to market a large quantity of lead ore and blende. There is every prospect of its becoming equally as rich as its neighbours, Roman Gravels and Tankerville. There are ample funds in hand to fully develop the property.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Capital 80,000*l.*, in shares of 7*l.* 10*s.* each, fully paid. The mine continues to look as well as ever. The returns are 125 tons of lead ore per month, and 9000*l.* has been paid in dividends in less than two years.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—Capital 18,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 1*l.* each, fully paid. This mine is surrounded by the best mines in the district, and besides the Roman vein and great Tankerville ledge, it has the other great ledges of the district passing through it, and the agent reports that fair progress is being made in the deep adit cross-cut towards the Roman vein. The capital in hand is believed to be sufficient to properly develop and bring the mine into a dividend state.

PENNERLEY.—Capital 24,000*l.*, divided into shares of 2*l.* each, fully paid. The mine still improves, and the returns of 75 tons of lead ore per month, representing a money value of upwards of 1000*l.*, is more than sufficient to pay the cost of working. The company will shortly pay dividends. There is nothing to justify the present low price of shares, and I urge upon my clients to secure some to me. I am open to buy up to 500, or I will sell at 3*l.* 5*s.* and purchase back in six months at 3*l.*

PERIN'S BEACH.—Capital 12,000*l.*, divided into shares of 1*l.* each, fully paid. From the statement of accounts presented to the annual meeting, on May 25, it appeared that the sum of 3655*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* had been realised from ore sales during the year. The mine has recently been inspected by Mr. Walter Eddy, of the Pennington, and very satisfactorily reported upon by him, as well as the resident agent, Capt. Davies.—Cirencester Tawdard's Mining Circular and Share List.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—The chief demand has been for New Rosewarne, Van Cott, Club, East Lovell, Tankerville, Grenville, Parry Mountain, New Rosewarne, 8*s.* to 9*s.*; Van Consols, 4*s.* to 4*l.*; Utah, 4*s.* to 4*l.*; East Lovell, 17 to 18*s.*; Grenville, 17*s.* to 17*l.*; Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; Parry Mountain, 2*s.* to 3*l.*; Carn Brea, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Cook's Kitchen, 4*s.* to 4*l.*; Hawton, 5*s.* to 6*l.*; Hindgill Down, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Providence, 30 to 32*s.*; West Tolpuddle, 8*s.* to 8*l.*; Wheal Unity, 6*s.* to 6*l.*; Emma, 15*s.* to 15*l.*; St. John del Rey, 16 to 18*s.*

MONDAY.—Market rather quiet. Grenville, New Rosewarne, Tankerville, West Lovell, East Lovell, and Roman Gravels chiefly dealt in. Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; New Rosewarne, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; Tankerville, 17 to 17*l.*; West Tankerville, 3 to 6*l.*; East Lovell, 17 to 18*s.*; Roman Gravels, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; New West Rosewarne, 7*s.* to 8*l.*; Emma, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; South Aurora, 1 to 1*l.*; and Utah, 4*s.* to 4*l.*

TUESDAY.—With the exception of a demand for Grenville, New Rosewarne, East Lovell, and Hindgill Down shares, the market is very dull, and prices nominal. Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; New Rosewarne, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; East Lovell, 18*s.* to 17*l.*; Carn Brea, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; East Caradon, 5 to 5*l.*; Pennerley, 3*s.* to 3*l.*

WEDNESDAY.—Market rather more active, the chief demand being for tin shares, Beach, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Granville, New Rosewarne, and Carn Brea, each dealt in at an advance. Dolcoath, 80 to 85*s.*; Tincroft, 60 to 65*s.*; Cook's Kitchen, 4*s.* to 4*l.*; Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; New Rosewarne, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; Carn Brea, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; East Basset, 30 to 32*s.*; East Van, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; Hawton, 5*s.* to 6*l.*; Hindgill Down, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Providence, 30 to 32*s.*; West Chiverton, 1 to 12*s.*; Wheal Unity, 14*s.* to 15*l.*; West Tankerville, 3 to 3*l.*; Emma, 15 to 16*s.*; Eberhard, 10 to 11*s.*

THURSDAY.—Market good for Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Dolcoath, Carn Brea, Beach, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Granville, New Rosewarne, and Carn Brea, each dealt in at an advance. Dolcoath, 80 to 85*s.*; Tincroft, 60 to 65*s.*; Cook's Kitchen, 4*s.* to 4*l.*; Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; New Rosewarne, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; Carn Brea, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; East Basset, 30 to 32*s.*; East Van, 8*s.* to 9*l.*; Hawton, 5*s.* to 6*l.*; Hindgill Down, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Great Wheal Vor, 10 to 11*s.*; Hindgill Down, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Great Wheal Vor, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; Hindgill Down, 16*s.* to 17*l.*; Tincroft, 61 to 63*s.*; Van Consols, 3*s.* to 4*l.*; Wheal Grenville, 9*s.* to 9*l.*; Emma, 14*s.* to 15*l.*; St. John del Rey, 6 to 6*s.*

PRICES OF MATERIALS

As charged at the GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED during the following months:—

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.
per ton.	14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Coal—common	20 0	21 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d.</i> & 2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	23 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d.</i> & 2 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
" coke	11 6	12 6	15 0
" common	13 6	14 0	15 0
Iron—cut and blister	56 <i>s.</i> & 50 <i>s.</i>	60 0	—
Iron—1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	17 0	18 6	18 6
Iron—2 <i>s.</i> 0	52 0	53 6	53 0
Iron—3 <i>s.</i> 0	42 0	42 0	49 0
Iron—4 <i>s.</i> 0	60 0	—	—
Iron—heads, Longshanks.	—	9 0	—
Iron—gall.	—	5 3	—
Iron—dozen.	5 9	5 9	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> & 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
Iron—100 lbs.	42 0	42 0	42 0
Iron—per lb.	2 4	—	—
Wire—punc.	1 10	1 10	—
Wire—punc.	0 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	0 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	0 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Wire—punc.	0 5	0 5	0 5
Wire—Norway	38 9	38 9	38 9
Wire—Baltic	—	1 9	1 9
Wire—Elm and birch	1 3	2 4	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> & 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Wire—Baltic	—	0 13 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> & 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Battens	38 <i>s.</i> & 51 <i>s.</i>	38 <i>s.</i> & 51 <i>s.</i>	38 <i>s.</i> & 51 <i>s.</i>
Wire—hemp	0 6	—	0 6

STUFFING-BOXES WITH METALLIC PACKING.—One improvement proposed by Mr. V. DUTERNE, of Paris, consists in forming the glands at each end of the packing, so as to overlap each other, and thus entirely enclose the packing. Another improvement consists in imparting to the metallic packing various modified forms, such as forming the same at several bi-conical lengths instead of only one length, also building the same up of several separate split rings, and packing a spherical form instead of a conical, also adapting the same to the stuffing-boxes for the shafts of screw propellers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS.—Not only is the nervous system affected by variations of temperature and atmospheric vicissitudes, but it also sympathises with disorder in any part of the body. These extracts have long noted for their powers of promoting digestion, regulating secretions, and curing excretions, have likewise proved themselves the most certain and the best preservers of vital energy. In summer Holloway's pills are especially useful in guarding the system against malaria and sunstroke, and in perfecting digestion to that degree which permits the use of various vegetables and fruits abounding at this season to be eaten with impunity, even when taken with advantage, to the health.

Meetings of Public Companies.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday, and a full report of the proceedings will be published in next week's Journal.

The directors report states that during the 12 months ending March 31 the several levels have been advanced a total of 982 feet—on the 2nd level, 80 feet; on the 3rd level, 283 feet; on the 4th level east, 355 feet; and on the 4th level west, 244 feet. There have been sunk 162 feet of winze in the 2nd and 3rd levels, and an engine chamber has been excavated for working the new shaft. The tunnel, since its completion up to the 4th level has been carried a further distance of 47 feet to the north wall of the lode. The quantity of ground stopped during the year was 78 fathoms, which have produced about 111 tons of first-class ore, 610 tons second-class ore, and 793 tons of third-class ore, making in all 1544 tons of 2000 lbs., against 900 tons in 1870-71. The average assay of the first-class ore sold in Liverpool was more than 48 ozs. to the English ton, and the average proportion of lead contained was nearly 28 per cent. The average price of sale was about 100*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The aerial wire way from the tunnel to the dumping ground and ore houses, at the foot of the hill, has been completed at a cost of about 51*l.* 4*s.*, and is reported to be working satisfactorily. It is to be regretted that the economisation of labour effected by this machinery has been more than counterbalanced by the high rate of wages throughout the year, so that instead of the reduction in mining expenditure which was anticipated there has been a serious increase under this head. The unusual severity and duration of the past winter has also caused a large increase in the cost of transport.

The extension of the Colorado Central Railroad, from Golden to Georgetown, has now reached the forks of the creek between Golden and Idaho, and is being hurried on to completion as fast as money and men can do it. When this important work is finished the saving in the cost of transport, both of ore and of supplies, will be considerable. The contemplated establishment of smelting works in the territory will also lead to a saving in the treatment of the lower grade ores.

Since the termination of the year the manager has commenced sinking a new shaft below the 4th level at the head. Some of the ore extracted from it has been assayed both by Mr. Clark, the managing director, and also by the manager. The former from an average specimen ascertained a value of 1020 ozs., and three assays by the latter gave 375, 432, and 1900 ozs. to the ton. The assays of the last two shipments of first-class ore in England have been below the average, but they vary greatly, and it is hoped that future shipments will give a better result.

White thus, on the one hand, the produce of ore during the year has greatly increased, and the condition and prospects of the mine appear in a satisfactory light, the directors regret that the anticipations of profits formed at the commencement of the year have not been fulfilled. The severity of the past winter has been already mentioned in its relation to the increased price of hauling. In addition to that, it has at time almost entirely stopped work outside the mine, thus arresting the labour of ore sorting, and conducting to create a block inside the mine by rendering it impossible to get out the ore and carry it away to the ore houses and dumps.

TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Change Alley, on Tuesday, Capt. CARLYON SIMMONS, in the chair.

Mr. LAYTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors and balance-sheet were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had given a considerable amount of attention to determining the best method to be adopted for raising sufficient capital to carry on the operations at the mine upon a scale and with a vigour that it was admitted on all hands the merits of the property warranted; and it was a great satisfaction to the board to know that a certain number of shareholders had responded to the appeal which had been made to them, thus preventing what there was reason to believe was a very valuable property passing into other hands. He could not, however, too strongly urge upon shareholders the necessity of subscribing the full amount of 5000*l.*, which was stated to be necessary to bring the property into a fair condition of development. Of the 5000*l.* there had been 3220*l.* subscribed, which, after paying off the mortgage, left about 1200*l.* for carrying on the operations at the mine. Mr. HAWES, one of his colleagues, would tell them that even the expenditure of that amount would produce satisfactory results; for his (the Chairman's) part, however, he must confess he should like to see the whole amount subscribed, and not by the general public, but by their own shareholders. He need hardly say that the favourable feature in quartz mines such as those possessed by this company, as compared with mineral deposits or pockets of ore found in limestone, was that they held their own, and were just as likely as not to be productive a century hence. Mr. HAWES purposed leaving England in a few days for California, upon condition that his bare expenses be paid him, which are not to exceed 200*l.* Mr. HAWES intended to remain there till he had placed the property in a much better position than it was at present. He might mention that it had been necessary to send out an amended balance-sheet, on account of some misconception on the part of the auditor's clerk, who had debited an amount on account of depreciation of lease. As there was no such a thing as a lease the balance-sheet in this respect clearly required amending. This property was freehold, the title being a United States patent; this amendment improved the balance by 662*l.* (Hear, hear.) One of the recommendations in the report of the committee of shareholders was that the present directors should retire; in accordance with that recommendation the board tendered their resignation. He could only add that they had done all they possibly could to promote the prosperity of the company, but that certain unforeseen circumstances had occurred which for the time had rendered those efforts less successful than would otherwise have been the case. Nothing, however, had in any way occurred to alter the opinion of the board as to the value of the property; on the contrary, everything tended to strengthen the belief that upon proper development the property of this company would prove to be highly and permanently remunerative. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report of the directors and the balance-sheet (as signed by the auditors) be received and adopted.

Mr. CORNER seconded the proposition.

Mr. ROSS (Ross and Co.) wished to know whether the board held the title deeds of the property, what was the amount of the annual rent or taxes, and whether that had been allowed to run in arrear?—Mr. HAWES said that the title was kept in the registry office of the county of Tuolumne. The title was a United States patent, and the annual taxes were about \$125. There was no doubt the taxes had been paid—his partner would look to that for their own protection.

Mr. BROWNIE said that if the taxes were allowed to run into arrear for three months the Government seized the property and sold it.—Mr. HAWES mentioned that property was assessed annually.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the available assets of the company amounted to a little under 2000*l.*

Mr. ROSS said the report of the shareholders' committee stated that "It cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that Mr. HAWES is so thoroughly convinced of the value of the mine, that he is prepared to go out and take the entire oversight of its works, without payment of any kind except his actual expenses; and he pledges to us his belief, in the most positive manner, that—given the 5000*l.*, and allowing a reasonable time for preliminary work—he can not only pay the interest of 15 per cent. on the preference capital, but will put the committee's affairs into a thoroughly satisfactory position, in fact, procure from it such returns as will not only clear all working costs, but leave a very satisfactory interest to the shareholders."

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. ROSS that the report from which he had just quoted emanated from the shareholders—it was not a report from the directors.—Mr. HESELTINE, as a member of the committee, reminded the Chairman that the board had adopted the report.

Mr. ROSS said the shareholders were told 5000*l.* was wanted, but that upon advice subsequently received it was thought 2500*l.* would suffice. He wished to know if shareholders were to understand such to be the case?—Mr. HAWES replied in the affirmative, and read extracts from his partner's letter showing the satisfactory manner in which the mine was opening out. He added that as from that day to the present

each, and also when they were at 42'. He would continue to do the best he could, so long as he merited the confidence of the shareholders.

The meeting then separated.

PERKINS BEACH MINE (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Monday,

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that he regretted to state Sir Edward Walker, the chairman of the company, was prevented by indisposition from presiding upon the present occasion. The meeting, however, was almost formal in its character, inasmuch as at the ordinary meeting, held a few weeks since, it was determined to increase the capital of the company by the creation of new ordinary shares. In accordance with the wishes then expressed, the special meeting had been convened to pass the necessary resolutions. He then proposed that the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 4000 shares of 1l. each, 5s. payable on allotment. To suit the convenience of the shareholders it was not proposed to call up the whole amount at once, but by instalments, resolving, however, for the sake of regularity, that no shares shall be transferred until the whole amount was paid. The directors propose that 5s. shall be paid on allotment, £s. on Aug. 7, 5s. on Nov. 7, and 5s. in February, 1873, making the total amount of 20s. per share. Since the last meeting there had been no material change at the mine, but he could assure the proprietors the new capital would be most carefully dispensed. Mr. Wynne, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Coal Mines, and one of his colleagues, would see that every detail was conducted with the utmost economy; and Mr. Kough also, who was a large shareholder, took an active interest in the management of the mine, and Sir Edward Walker, who was connected with one of the largest lead-smelting firms in the world, had great faith in the mine, and, as the largest shareholder, would take up his proportion of the new shares.

Mr. S. H. KOUGH seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the present monthly cost amounted to about 2600/-, including merchants' bills, so that, without reckoning anything for returns of lead, the new capital would meet the costs for at least 13 months.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it were contemplated this additional capital would enable the executive to bring the mine into a paying position?—Mr. WYNNE had no doubt that even with the present discoveries the capital would pay the expenditure for at least two years. He saw no reason to expect that any more capital would be required, as no more expensive machinery was necessary.

The CHAIRMAN said he deferred very much to Mr. Wynne and Mr. Kough, who gave the whole matter a considerable amount of personal attention.

Mr. WYNNE said he was a large shareholder, and if he did not think it worth while he would not bestow so much pains upon it.

The CHAIRMAN said the mine was cheaply worked, the adit commanding the lodes to a very great depth. It was, moreover, a very lightly-watered one.

Mr. KOUGH had the highest opinion of the mine, as his large interest testified.

The CHAIRMAN said the indications were similar to those at Snailbeach and the other mines in the neighbourhood that had turned out such prizes within the last year or two. Snailbeach was one of the oldest mines in the kingdom, and had been profitably worked for nearly a century.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what course it was proposed to adopt with the residue of the new shares in the event of each shareholder not taking his proportion?—The CHAIRMAN said they would be re-offered *pro rata*.

Mr. WYNNE, in reply to a question, stated that they were developing the mine, with the view of making it permanently profitable.

Mr. LAVINGTON mentioned that applications had been received for 1700 shares in excess, in anticipation of the shares not being taken up.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

CAGLIARI MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held, yesterday, at the offices of the company, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of Mr. Kinsman, who has been sent out to report as to the state of the company's property, and to consider the financial measures to be adopted, in consequence of a sufficient number of the debentures not having been taken up.

The chair was occupied by Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the secretary.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. E. BELLANT, the secretary. The CHAIRMAN regretted that the mine was not at the present time in a very flourishing position. The unsatisfactory state of their affairs in regard to their assets and liabilities some time previously had led him to suggest that someone competent to form an opinion should be sent out to their property to report on its condition and prospects. It had been stated in the prospectus that there existed on the property, which was sold for 44,000/-, reserves of ore valued at 22,000/-, and that the shareholders would be at once in receipt of good dividends when jiggers and other machinery were erected to work these reserves. But after the management had been supplied with this machinery the board had been informed there were no ores to treat. It was for the purpose of obtaining information on this and other points that Mr. Kinsman had been selected to investigate the affairs of the mine. The Chairman then read several extracts from Mr. Kinsman's manuscript report, which, although it differed in some respects with the previous statements of Capt. Nancarrow, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Green, in regard to the value of mines, yet it held out reasonable anticipations of profitable returns if the mining operations were prosecuted with vigour. The actual state of their affairs was (as observed the Chairman) that too much money had been paid for the property, and that a considerable amount had been wasted by bad management at the mine. The liabilities of the company, that at present existed, amounted to 5700/- To meet this they had little more than 8000/- The question, therefore, now before them really was whether the proprietors were prepared to raise a sum of 5000/-; the only alternative being the immediate sale of their property. He should deeply regret this latter course being taken, since if the mine were sold at once its sale would be forced, and he feared, in that event, the shareholders would receive very little. And, again, although they had been disappointed, he still believed that the mines were valuable and would return a fair and reasonable profit. The decision of such a matter lay, however, with the meeting; and, in conclusion, therefore, he invited the opinion of the gentlemen present on the point at issue.

Considerable discussion then ensued, in the course of which several shareholders expressed favourable opinions of the property and their desire to continue its working. It was stated that if the necessary funds were available the dead work could be got through by October next, after which they might fairly anticipate some return on the capital expended. The great need the company at present experienced was of an efficient and honest manager to undertake the conduct of their mining operations, for the ill-success that had hitherto attended the undertaking was attributed to the incompetency and mismanagement of their officers at the mine.

Mr. ELWIN, one of the largest shareholders, suggested that the board should be strengthened by the election of additional members.

The names of Mr. Crow, Sir Frederick Williams, Colonel Calvert, and Mr. Slous, a member of the Stock Exchange, were mentioned as being eminently suited for the position, and whose presence on the direction would tend to benefit the interests of the shareholders. He volunteered to subscribe 1000/- towards the sum of 5000/- required.

Mr. CROW, before moving the following resolution, said since the affairs of the company were at a dead lock and they were fully convinced of the necessity of immediately raising further capital in order to avoid the only other alternative—viz., that of selling their property at a considerable loss—he desired to propose, as a means of coming to some satisfactory determination on this matter. "That Mr. Kinsman's report, with a clear statement of their exact position, accompanied by the accounts and balance-sheet for the last year, be printed and circulated among the proprietaries prior to the date of their next adjourned meeting." This was seconded by Mr. Crow and carried.

After some further discussion, the date of their adjourned meeting was fixed for July 1. The proceedings were then brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in presiding at the meeting.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting to be held on Wednesday next the report of the directors will express regret that the reopening of the Bahia and Cachoeira Mines in depth has been much impeded by water, and by the caving in to surface of the walls of the Cachoeira and portions of those of the Bahia. The pumps were got into motion again on March 18, and by May 1 the water had been lowered 25 fms., leaving 35 fms. of water in the shafts at that date. Increased permanent pumping power is now in course of erection, in order to provide ample power to overcome any additional feeders arising from surface drainage during the wet season whilst the shafts are being sunk and after the mines have been re-opened. When it became apparent that the Gamba was set line towards the Bahia efforts were at once made to save materials on surface likely to be involved in the falling in of the mines. These steps were so promptly and carefully taken that not a single individual in the company's employ was injured by the falling in of the mines, and all the company's property previously on the ground was rescued. The chasm left over the Cachoeira is 500 ft. long by 200 ft. wide. The total produce for the year ending April 18 was 11,922 ots., all obtained from the Morro Velho mine. Upon the whole, the report is encouraging as to the future, and notwithstanding the heavy calamities which the officers at the mines have had to contend with, the results are by no means so unsatisfactory as might have been anticipated. The entire working expenses of the establishment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871, were covered by the produce within 240v. 15s., a circumstance which the directors feel is not only highly creditable to the officers and all engaged on the work, but is evidently so to Mr. Gordon, the superintendent, who has organised and supervised the establishment by which such results have been obtained. Of the 26,000/- debentures authorised, the directors issued 22,000/- (all to shareholders of the company); but, as it subsequently appeared that the calling up of the unpaid capital could not, under existing circumstances, be avoided, it was determined to call in the debentures as early as practicable; and to meet these payments and provide funds for the general purposes of the company the directors will call 2/- 10s. per share, payable on July 29, and make a further call, of possibly a like amount, payable on Oct. 29, though this latter will be regulated by the then requirements of the company.

ROSEWELL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—At the meeting, held on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost for February, March, and April, 1555/- 12s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 36/- 10s. 9d.; coals, 173/- 17s. 3d.; banking charges, 20/- 0s. 5d.; dues, 64/- 8d.; Stannary assessment, 1/- 19s. 11d.; together, 2150/- 17s. 11d.; and in sold, 26 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., for 2573/- 12s. 4d., leaving a profit on the year's working of 192/- 1ds. 5d.; deducting the balance that formerly: 7 tons of ore now produce 1 ton of lead, while formerly it required 10 or 12 tons. At Richmond the best and most profitable smelting works in the State are building energetically. All signs point to the enormous industrial in-

crease during the coming year, especially if capitalists should take up the Eureka Consolidated during June. The total product of bullion of the Eureka Consolidated during 1871 was about 3172 tons. The average contents in gold and silver for the whole year may be estimated as \$250 per ton. Adding \$100 per ton for the lead, silver, and lead during 1871 by the various companies, including the Eureka Consolidation, in Eureka, was \$2,055,568 56; the total quantity of bullion shipped out as those previously described, and vary less in the classes of ores occurring than in the size of the ore bodies.

Original Correspondence.

THE EMMA MINE.

SIR,—I should not have troubled myself to have replied to the letter of Mr. James E. Lyon, published in the Journal of June 8, unless I had ascertained that the inaccurate and unfounded statements contained therein have to some extent compromised the position of a great undertaking. Mr. Moscrop has already exposed this man, and his connection with the Emma Mine. Buying it on speculation and re-selling before he knew what its real value was, he is now inspired with a malignant desire to take from others what he lost by his own want of foresight.

The assertion that Mr. Park offered his shares at 12/-, or even below par, is utterly false, whilst he had himself to go to Mr. Park and beg from him, upon the ground that he was a ruined man through having sold his shares under their value.

The statement that Senator Stewart had no shares excepting those that he mentions in his letter to you is also untrue; whilst the assertion that Senator Stewart received from Mr. Park 3000 shares as a consideration for his becoming director is as wicked and unblushing a falsehood as his other statements.

The value that ought to be placed upon this man's words can be gauged by the fact that after he had implored Mr. Park to let him have some shares at a certain price, and Mr. Park, with his usual liberal sympathy, had obliged him, the fellow, having once got these shares into his own hands, was enabled to appear on the market as a seller, for the purpose of "bearing" the property.

Sir, this is a serious subject, the bread of widows and orphan children may be depending now upon the position which the Emma Mine holds in the share market. The hard-earned savings of small incomes of many who cannot afford to lose them may be depending now upon the same mine. Any depreciation which has occurred was not brought about by any serious disaster to the mine by legitimate means, but simply through the machinations of a set of scoundrels who have taken advantage of a few trifling events to send over here sensational telegrams and write letters to newspapers which have no foundation in fact, and which have only been concocted to damage and depreciate the property of those who have paid for it.

There was a meeting the other day, composed partly of persons of no position, who convened it, partly of a few ill-advised persons who attended to endorse anything they said, but luckily owing to the presence of honest and independent shareholders these gentrified did not succeed in their endeavours to carry their resolutions. The worst feature, however, in the case is that this man Lyon, after having continually accepted the hospitality of Mr. Park, after having professed his gratitude to him, and after Mr. Park had behaved with a munificence rarely equalled, he turned round and concocted these unfounded statements.

Why, if these statements of Lyon's are true, did not he bring them forward when Mr. Park was here? Why did he wait until after Mr. Park was 2000 miles away from London before he made these charges? Why did he not when he was at the previous meetings face the shareholders in Mr. Park's presence with his statements? Why, simply because he knew these assertions were not true. He, therefore, waits until his benefactor and patron turns his back, then Lyon's courage comes to the fore, and he belies the man that fed him.

If Mr. Park were in this country he could refute these statements of Mr. Lyon himself; he is absent, however, and in the meantime, on his behalf, I protest against this man traducing the character of men of integrity, responsibility, reputation, and deserved esteem.

As to the meeting convened by Messrs. Groebecker, it is really scarcely worth allusion; they were obliged to confess that they had no interest themselves in the property, and they could not produce a client of theirs who had.

In the value of the Emma I have more faith and confidence than ever, such faith and confidence being founded on well-tested advices, received from men of experience, fidelity, and honour.

June 21.

C. M. FISHER.

SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have been looking anxiously in the Journal for some statement from the directors as to the progress of this mine. At the last meeting, held on Feb. 26, I understood that by the compromise the vendors agreed to give 50,000/- in cash, and an adjoining property, known as the Chloride Flat, represented to be of very great value, and estimated, I believe, as worth 50,000/- in all 100,000/- with such property and a large working capital great results were expected, especially by using the Diamond Drill.

I have just heard that a rich body of ore has been discovered on a part of the Chloride Flat, and I was pleased to see this announcement made on our shares 1/- better. On enquiry at the office of the company, imagine my great astonishment on being told that our manager had let the Chloride Flat property to Mr. Logan for six months (which, I think, is the whole of the working season on the White Pine range), and the company is to have simply one-fifth of the net proceeds. Is not curious—to use a mild term—that a few days after this property was let this rich lode is discovered?

Surely if the manager had been active he would or should have known of the existence of this deposit. Personally, I am not pleased with the circumstances, but, on looking carefully through the Memorandum of Association, I find that the directors have no power to let any part of the company's property. The directors at the meeting complained of their limited powers; if, therefore, the manager has taken upon himself to let this property, and the directors sanction it, it would seem to me a clear case of *ultra vires*, and in my opinion they ought at once to refuse to confirm the letting, and work the mine most vigorously, as far as to pay a dividend. With such a large proprietary as ours, numbering nearly 2000 members, surely the directors ought to keep us better informed of what has been doing the last four months.

I find no directors except one of the vendors has seen the property, and, therefore, a board in London is of little use. Why not have a local board? the work here being merely office routine; or at least let one of the directors proceed to the spot, and remain there until the property is developed by means of the Diamond Drill. We should then have some reliable information.

I am a believer in the existence of continuous pockets at deep levels, and with our large working capital we should have the Drill at work, and been down some hundreds of feet by this time had the necessary diligence been used that the circumstances and emergency of the case demanded.

As a large number of the 2000 shareholders are readers of the *Mining Journal*, I hope the directors will, through your columns, give an account of their stewardship.

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As one of the purchasers of vendors' shares in the South Aurora Company, I am put into a good deal of excitement by the little paragraph in last week's Journal about this mine. But why should we not have some information from headquarters, instead of being left, as we are, entirely in the dark as to what is doing at the mine? I have been a shareholder more than a year, and have seen nothing in the shape of a balance sheet, or any account whatever of the mine.

RODOLPH.

ROSE UNITED MINES, AND WHEAL PEEVOR.

SIR,—Kindly allow me a small space in the Journal for reply relative to several enquirers with whom I have not time individually to go into details as to the Wheal Peevor great tin lode running through Rose United Mines sett. Wheal Peevor is situated west of the east, the said cross-course dividing the sets, and must most unquestionably traverse the whole of the Great North Downs portion of the Rose United Mines sett, although quite apart and distinct from the lodes now intended to be operated on as Rose United, they being parallel lodes. The Wheal Peevor and other well-known lodes to the south, which are rich for copper as well as for tin, will be operated on all in good time, either separately or by cross-cuts, as soon as the Great North Downs portion is unwatered.

Fact there are cross-cuts already put out to within a short distance of these lodes, and if my memory serves me right—one at Great North Downs, at the 80, and one at Wheal Rose at the 70—and as these parallel lodes have not been worked below the 40 it is a speculation that may any day considerably enhance the Rose United Mines. And having known the locality for upwards of 40 years, and resided a great portion of that time in the sett, I may fearlessly reiterate my opinion that we have one of the finest mineral properties in the county of Cornwall, and it only wants capital and time to develop it to any extent with corresponding profits.—Cornhill, June 21.

W. MICHELL.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

NEVADA SILVER.—At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York the President, R. W. Raymond, read an interesting paper on the Silver Mines of Nevada, from which we take the following.—The Eureka district stands now third in rank of the silver-producing camps of Nevada. During most of the year four, and sometimes five, furnaces (combinations of the Rachette and Piltz) have been in blast. Late last year, and in the earlier months of the present year, the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company discovered immensely valuable and extensive bodies of ore in the Lawton tunnel. Ruby Hill is a spur of the diamond range. The openings of the Eureka Consolidated, as well as those of the Richmond and Tip Top, are on the western and the new ones on the eastern slope. The strike of the ore body is nearly east and west, and its dip about 45° to the north-east. For this reason ore was first discovered on the western slope of the hill, where the vein crops out. The Lawton tunnel is now in over 600 feet, and passes 120 feet to the north of the Keyes shaft, between it and the wind-sail shaft. At its end it is in ore. The Keyes shaft is now 175 feet deep, and serves as the main hoisting shaft for the old works. These are the largest extant in broken quartzite. The approach to the vein matter is distinguished by a yellow colour of the first dense, afterwards broken, limestone; next by a stronger impregnation of pulverulent brown and yellow iron ore, and stripes of the first; finally, the ore body proper—brown iron ore, with irregularations and bands of carbonaceous lead or lead ochre, is reached. While on the western slope, besides the yellow memetele, large masses of solid carbonate of lead, with so-called "black carbonate," which is probably a new mineral, and little galena were found. The ore encountered on the eastern slope in iron-stained masses, which are poorer in lead, are principally highly argenticular galena and "black carbonate," in lumps and nests of often over 100 lbs. weight. For this reason there is now much more base bullion produced than formerly: 7 tons of ore now produce 1 ton of lead, while formerly it required 10 or 12 tons. At Richmond the best and most profitable smelting works in the State are building energetically. All signs point to the enormous industrial in-

crease during the coming year, especially if capitalists should take up the Eureka Consolidated. The total product of bullion of the Eureka Consolidated during 1871 was about 3172 tons. The average contents in gold and silver for the whole year may be estimated as \$250 per ton. Adding \$100 per ton for the lead, silver, and lead during 1871 by the various companies, including the Eureka Consolidation, in Eureka, was \$2,055,568 56; the total quantity of bullion shipped out as those previously described, and vary less in the classes of ores occurring than in the size of the ore bodies.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

[FROM NOTES BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

LECTURE XL.—In describing the various modifications of the broad way of working coal, called the long wall system, I have taken no great thickness, though I mentioned that other minerals have been worked by it with advantage. But it was in coal seams of moderate thickness, and where there was a considerable amount of rubbish to be stowed away below, that this mode of working originated. I have spoken of several modifications of the system; and, perhaps, ought to mention that in Wales and in some other districts they commence without levels to drive at once from the shaft-foot a line of working, the roads being secured by pack-walls, and a great amount of scaffolding is thereby effected. In the coal fields of the North of France the same kind of arrangement is frequent; much difficulty, however, being experienced from the great inclination and variation of the positions of the seams. This is especially noticeable in the neighbourhood of Charleroi and Liège, where it is usual to give the special name of *plateau* to the flatter part of the seam, and to the rapidly rising part of the seam. The principal level or road, called *costress*, is driven in advance of the other roads. When the beds are found to be in a perpendicular position, or nearly so, a system of long wall is used, in which the workings are like the understop

to run or leap for their lives. This system has not gone on without remonstrance with the coal owners, and they have latterly adopted a better system, both as regards economy of coal and the safety of the men. It is similar to long wall mining, and the coal is taken out in two, three, or four lifts. When one lift has been taken out the roof is allowed to come down over the whole space, and to rest for a half or two years. It is then attacked again, and with such success that a greater amount of coal is obtained, and the accidents to human life have diminished in a remarkable degree.

LIABILITY FOR WATER IN MINES.

to the responsibility for the damaging results of work on the mine enticing water into mines there has been no difference of opinion amongst the sufferers. The difficulty has been to convince the public that those who bring about the results. Such a difficulty seems to have been the lot of a defendant in an action tried first before Mr. Justice Lush, whose decision was reviewed in the Court of Exchequer last week, before the Lord Chief Baron, and the Justices Martin and Bramwell. The plaintiff (Mr. Smith) and the defendant (Mr. Fletcher) are both the owners of adjoining iron ore pits in Whitehaven. Both had worked to their boundary, and there was free communication between them. Fletcher was in the rise, Smith was in the dip. To get some surface Fletcher had caused a mass of accumulation for the water, which soon found its way into his own workings, but afterwards to those of Smith. Again, he diverted an old brook course, doubtless with the best intentions, and with the object of benefiting Smith; but the new brook flowed, and Smith, from this cause also, sustained damage, for a considerable period he was prevented from getting at much of his stone. Mr. Justice Lush threw the responsibility upon Fletcher, and the superior Court has confirmed that decision. Their decision held that he was liable for the water that came in through his own work, and also for the overflowing of the brook. The first was due to his acts, the other was due to an artificial cause, and that he had made. It was no answer to say that the old brook would have overflowed under similar circumstances, and that in such case the results would have been similar. Of this decision much should be taken by mine proprietors. Such differences are continually cropping up. We know of two identical in almost every respect, and that will lead to actions at the ensuing Assizes, in a mining district in Central England.

OUR MINERS' HOMES.

The cottage homes of our English miners are, as a rule, by no means the most squalid, nor yet the healthiest, of which our civilisation can boast. But it is to be feared that in many instances the interiors are in keeping with the exteriors. The houses, it is true, are generally located in rural or semi-rural spots, the beauties of which are mainly enhanced by the ash-pits and debris which are connected with them, or by the head-gearing, machinery, and surroundings which mark the situation of our collieries or other mines—although the latter are the principal sources of our country's greatness. It is admittedly a freedom and a carelessness amongst the residents of our mining villages as to certain sanitary arrangements generally considered essential to health, which under other and totally different circumstances would be commendable; but, seeing that not only infant life in a still greater degree is sacrificed to the want of the most ordinary precautions laid down for the prevention of disease and lessening the rate of mortality, it is certainly surprising that the present state of many places inhabited by the hardest working men should have been allowed to exist. In many of our districts there are to be seen long rows of houses with ash-pits, and other abominations within a yard or two of the doors, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that fever and small-pox in making their appearance in such localities find that preparation has been made for giving them a general welcome by ensuring their speedy propagation. To add to the external ugliness of those as well as other diseases, in very many instances it is shown that in the places to which we have alluded there is but internal cleanliness inside the houses necessary for ensuring the health of the inmates, many of whom appear even to think that such creates a nuisance instead of tending to abate those which prevail. That the observations we have thus made are fully borne out by the most undeniable facts cannot be disputed, and an illustration more forcible description has just been brought to light, and will, no doubt, be followed by others with a view to an improvement of the dwellings of the mining body. The South Yorkshire Miners' Association, it appears, number about 9000 members, and pays a large sum annually to its sick and disabled, as well as for deaths, and is, no doubt, interested in keeping those connected with it in health, so as to add to the fund, instead of diminishing it through sickness. Recently the executives of the Association having had their eyes drawn to the state of some houses where small-pox had made its appearance, determined to take action in the matter—and that in time ensuring greater freedom from disease for the future, a necessary saving to the Association, and giving increased comfort to miners and their families. The first complaint received was from a small town about eight miles from Doncaster, named Mexborough, containing some large pottery works, and where about 400 colliers reside. Many of the houses were in a fearful state, and as no steps had been taken by the local authorities for abating nuisances, it was apparent to require searching for, Mr. J. NORMANSELL, the secretary of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, it appears, visited the town a few days ago, and inspected a great many houses occupied by the colliers and their families. He found them in a deplorable state, the cesspools and ash-pits being close to houses and the sewage matter running over. That there had been sickness and death around such places was just what might have been expected—that there could be a healthy community inhabiting such a place was simply an impossibility. Aided by Mr. POPE, the manager of the Denaby Main Colliery, Mr. NORMANSELL, it appears, took steps immediately to improve a great many of these houses inside and outside. A body of whitewashers was employed, and the houses were attacked by them, some of the ash-pits, &c., were emptied there and then, whilst steps were taken to enlarge the openings by throwing two into one, as the only means by which military conditions could be improved. Medical aid was also afforded by Mr. NORMANSELL, and arrangements made for calling in the services of the Government Department of Health to the present state of the town of Mexborough, with a view to an inspector being sent down to make a complete and searching enquiry, to suggest necessary remedies, and how and by whom they are to be carried out. That such an investigation will be made, and that in the course of a few days, the promoters have no doubt, with the result that the authorities of the town will be obliged to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary for securing the health of the inhabitants, without considering the question of cost.

The crusade thus entered upon to improve the dwellings of the miners' bodies credit is due to the executive of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, and it is to be hoped that the example thus followed by similar and other bodies in different parts of the kingdom, and we feel assured that the proprietors of mines will be glad to aid in such a work. Whilst thus speaking of what can be done externally, we think it would be well if some means were devised by which the insides of the miners' houses could be cleaned and made comfortable, and for that purpose some inducement might be held out so as to ensure them being made more attractive than they generally are. Of course there are many exceptions, in other places the houses are not only neat but well furnished, and in others the men boast of their residences being their own, these are undoubtedly exceptions.

subject we consider is one well worthy the consideration of philanthropists, as well as of all persons connected with mining for it, it is to be feared that the cheerlessness of, and the few comforts to be found in many a miner's home sends not a few of the public-house, often causing them to lose a day or two in the course of a week, which might otherwise be averted. The health of the collier is a matter of importance to his employer, more especially when so active as it now is, and we hope the case of Mexborough

is merely the beginning of a movement that will become general, as it is one in which all persons, masters and men, can work together, with credit to themselves, and with untold advantage to hundreds of families.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

SOUTH MERLLYN.—The result of deeper workings is, as expected, most satisfactory. A good discovery made last week below the 100 yard level. A cheap share.

OLD WHEAL ROSE.—This mine is again to be worked for iron by an influential company. A lease has been granted by Mr. John Jope Rogers, of Penrose, to Mr. Whitefield, solicitor, St. Columb, and Mr. Trevena, solicitor, Redruth, for 21 years. This property was formerly held and worked by Mr. Carter, of the St. Columb Bank, who raised large quantities of rich white iron, and whose miners are now being worked under the able superintendence of Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Roebuck.

BOSCASTELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (St. Just).—The improved condition of these mines continues, and the machinery is in good working order. An excellent month's tin is expected, and as the new winding engine has arrived at Penzance, whence it will be forwarded to the mines without delay, it will very shortly be at work, and the returns thereby increased. There are at present about 40 tributaries, 90 tutwicks, surface and underground (owner's men) 140, women and boys 30, on the mines. Increased drawing power is all that is required.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN.—The lode in the shaft still looks very promising. A favourable feature is in the fact that some specimens of jack, intermixed with lead, are being found on the floor of the lode, also fine stones of lead in the mud. The stratum is favourable throughout, and the agents have every confidence that in depth the lode will be highly productive.

GOVERNMENT AIDS TO SCIENCE IN AMERICA.—There appears, it is remarked, to be a growing tendency in Congress to be judiciously liberal in aiding the systematic exploration of the great country in its charge, and the application of science to its government, and indirectly to its development. The votes connected with mining and metallurgical interests, although small in comparison with the importance of those interests for ensuring the prosperity of the country, are by no means insignificant. The grant of \$75,000 for the continuance of Dr. Haydon's geological surveys of the territories is highly commendable. The last report of Dr. Haydon covers a portion of the now famous Yellowstone region, and describes with fidelity the wonders of Nature which there abound. Dr. Haydon's discoveries and collections have thrown much light upon a new and fascinating chapter in geology—the history of the American Continent. Similarly interesting though less fruitful of results, is Powell's exploration of the Colorado canon and its branches, for which \$20,000 have been voted; this work is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute. The volumes on the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel is a sufficient justification for the \$75,000 for the continuance of the military surveys. The collection of statistics of mines and mining is set down for \$15,000, which, although small, is half as much again as has been appropriated to the same department in several of the preceding years, and must, therefore, be considered as a gratifying advance. Considering these and many other votes for securing for the nation sound scientific knowledge, it is very truly said that scarcely any other Government in the world, a better record.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. F. JONES, of Middlesborough, melts the oxides of iron, which may consist of iron ores of any kind, or slags or cinders, produced from the making of malleable or wrought, or the melting of cast-iron, in a cupola or other suitable furnace; and if he designs to reduce the oxides into metal in the melting-furnace he then forces by pressure, produced by retort, gas-producer, or blast, carbonated gases through the melted oxides, until the metal is obtained; but if he chooses to deoxidise the melted oxide in a separate vessel, such as, or similar to, the known Bessemer converter, he then taps, or runs out, the molten oxide into such converter, and forces the carbonated gases through the molten oxides. If the oxides of iron, or the iron when melted, contain impurities, such as sulphur, phosphorus, or other deleterious ingredients, he uses with the carbonated gases either chlorine, fluorine oxides, or salts, either separately or combined, according to the nature of the deleterious matters, for the purpose of driving them off, and obtaining pig-iron of good quality.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-ENGINES.—The invention of Messrs. LERBLOND and MULOT, of Paris, relates to a new system of steam distribution, in which gridiron slide valves are employed, operated directly by the steam instead of from the driving shaft. Four distinct slide valves are used (two for the live steam and two for the exhaust) provided with pistons, the supply of steam to which for working the slide valves is regulated by a "distributor" valve, operated by a cam mounted on the governor spindle, there being three distributors in all, two for the inlet and one for the exhaust. The cut off is also regulated by the governor by means of the cams above referred to.

TRESAVEAN MINE.—The most extraordinary collapse that has occurred for many years is that of Tresavean. A few months since these shares were selling freely at 65/- and 70/- each. There were sellers on Wednesday at 4/- 10/-, with call of 4/- per share, made on Friday last, paid. A regular change has also taken place in the management. At the account, on June 14, a call of 4/- per share was made. Mr. Michell resigned the partnership, the agent's services were dispensed with, and another was appointed. The new dressing-rooms and calciner, which had cost so much money in laying out, are condemned, and are to be taken up. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Heynes, Best, and Cunnack (of Helston), and the Rev. G. T. Bull (of Camborne). A correspondent writes:—"Tresavean has been from time to time loudly applauded by the shareholders. How many of those worthies are shareholders at the present time, and what has been the results from the great deposits of tin reported at various times? Thus far it has proved an imagination. No agent, let him be ever so clever, can get the tin out of ironstone. Can it be true that only 15/- a ton could be obtained for one parcel of tin when the standard was 85/-?" On Wednesday evening a less despondent feeling prevailed, and shares were dealt in at 9/- and 10/- West Briton.

THE NORTHERN TITANIC IRON ORE AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Payable 20s. on application, £2 on allotment, £3 in two months, £2 in four months, and £2 in six months.

Shares may be paid up in full, and 5 per cent. interest will be allowed on the calls paid in advance.

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. ADAMSON, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson), 1, Leadenhall-street, Shipowners.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq., Chairman of the Russian Ironworks Company.

HENRY T. BALFOUR, Esq. (Messrs. H. Balfour and Co.), No. 6, New Broad-street, and Leven Ironworks, Fifeshire.

Major-General F. C. COTTON, C.S.I., late Royal Madras Engineers, 72, Eccleston-square, W.

MICHAEL SARSON, Esq., The Elms, Wandsworth-common, S.W.

THOMAS S. WEBB, Esq., 55, Gracechurch-street, E.C. (late Manager of the Norwegian Titan Ironworks, Norton), Managing Director.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR, MASON, and TAYLOR, 15, Furnival's-Inn, E.C. BROKER—FREDERICK A. HELPS, Esq., 9, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY—S. J. GREEN, Esq.

OFFICES—23, MARTIN'S LANE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a fine titanic iron ore property in the West of Norway; to ship iron ore for smelting in the company's furnaces in England, and also for sale to ironmasters in England and elsewhere; and to erect furnaces and smelt ore on the company's land in Norway, should it hereafter be considered desirable to do so.

DESCRIPTION.—The Norwegian property consists of six immense mountain ledges of titanic iron ore, situated at Solholt and Solmer, in the parishes of Orskog and Skodje, distant about 25 miles from the town of Alesund, on the west coast of Norway. A fjord, of great depth of water, lies at the foot of the mountain; it is open all seasons, and so well situated that vessels of large tonnage can be loaded at the company's wharves within 90 yards of the mountain. The English property consists of two blast-furnaces, engines, coke ovens, and necessary offices and appliances on the banks of the Tyne, to which it has a frontage of 290 ft. with 12 ft. depth of water at low tides; it is five acres in extent, and a branch of the North Eastern Railway runs through the property to the company's wharf; the situation is admirable for the reception of ores per ship and for inland communication; it is owned on lease for an unexpired term of 28 years (renewable), at the low ground-rent of 18/- per annum.

The ore is one of the finest described yet procured in Norway. By analysis made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, it is found to contain 43 per cent. of metallic iron, and is free from sulphur and phosphorus. In few instances has titanic iron ore of the same purity equalled this yield.

The Mode of Operations,

The Cost of Production of Ore,

The Value of Produce,

The Profit,

The Balance Sheet of One Year's Working,

The Outlay,

And the Estimated Dividend,

are particularly described in the prospectus, showing the net profit, after payment of all expenses for one year, when in full work, to be £28,750, and with the extremely limited sale of only 500 tons of ore per week.

CONTRACTS.—The only contracts entered into on behalf of the company up to this date are dated respectively the 18th day of April, 1872, and 11th day of June, 1872; the first being made between James Mackintosh of the one part, and Francis Gwynne Wheatley, for and on behalf of the company of the other part; and the second being made between James Mackintosh of the one part, and the company of the other part.

No allotment of shares will be made unless 4500 shares at the least are applied for, and if no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full, without any deduction for expenses.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and terms of the said contract, may be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors. Prospectuses, with full reports, and forms of applications for shares, can be obtained at the bankers, brokers, and solicitors of the company, and of the secretary, at the company's offices, 23, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

Notwithstanding the reports received, the directors deemed it desirable for their further satisfaction, that one of their number should personally inspect the properties in Norway. Mr. Balfour accordingly proceeded to Norway for that purpose, and has reported very favourably on the property.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, June 20: Since my last report we have been engaged with two men shooting down the lode on the south side of the level east from Rule's cross-cut from deep adit, and have found the lode, so far as taken down, to be thickly spotted with lead ore. The lode in the stopes in the back and south side of the deep adit have much improved, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. These stopes are in a line with the winze sinking under No. 2 adit. The lode in the winze sinking under No. 2 adit does not look so well as it did; it now yields about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. On the north side of No. 2 adit, 26 fms. east of winze, we have a fine strong lode, 15 ft. wide, containing a very good mixture of ore throughout. These stopes never looked better than to-day, and will yield 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom. In the cross-cut north from the deep adit, west from the eastern side of the hill, we have met with a good deal of quartz and trapstone, and, from present appearances, I am inclined to believe we shall soon meet with easier ground for driving.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—James Clint, June 19: The stall in the 20 west is completed, and the men have resumed work at the stopes. In the winze from the 20 to the 23 east we have started to stop back to rise, and are taking out very good ore. The end of the 20 west continues to look very favourable, and in the 40 west the lode standing promises well when taken down. All other parts of the mine are looking well, and work is progressing satisfactorily. Two men have been set to try and discover the rich steel ore lode that so much valuable ore was taken from by the old miners. I am having the dressed ore carried to Aberystwith, via Llanllangollen; it will be some days before the whole of it can be got down in readiness for sampling.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, June 20: The winze in the 75 west is communicated with the 96 fm. level. This winze has well ventilated the western part of the mine and laid open an extensive piece of profitable ground, which can now be stopped to advantage. The men of this winze are put to resume the sinking of the winze in the 75 east, which is just in advance of the 96 east. The lode in the different levels will be driven down and fully reported on next week. The outward appearance of several of the shafts is very promising.

BLUE HILLS.—(Special Report.)—W. Rich, June 13: Joy shaft, on the Wheal Betsy lode, is 10 fms. under adit. The last 3 or 4 fms. sinking the lode has been very rich. At the deepest point it is 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 50/- per fathom. There is a good lode of the standing east and west of shaft, and a very fine cross course some 6 fms. west. The lode will, doubtless, hold good to the cross-course or beyond. East of the shaft the lode has been understood about 6 fms. deep, and fully 30 fms. long, of which no information can be obtained, written or verbal. It appears, however, that the old workers just got down on the shoot of the lode by means of wood hand-pumps, some of which are still to be seen on the spot. Seeing the good shoot of tin in the shaft in connection with the old works referred to, there is every reason to expect a good run of tin ground under the old stop east. The 13 has been driven east of Polycar shaft, on what has been considered to be the Wheal Betsy lode. This end is now just opposite the Joy shaft, from diallings recently made. This end has been driven on a branch north of the main lode. At the adit it can be seen where this branch split off, and dipped away at a greater angle. A cross-cut at the 13 will, I think, intersect the main lode by driving south some 7 or 8 fms., and which will probably take about three months to accomplish. This 13 fm. level is really some 7 or 8 fms. deeper than Joy shaft, and will give fully 8 ft., measured on the line of the lode. The Wheal Betsy lode is almost entirely in new ground, having about three-fourths of a mile on its course, and as yet only 10 fms. deep at Joy shaft. This is a most important point in the future of the mine, and is likely to open out well. The Wheal Kitty lode has just been discovered at surface, about half a mile south of Wheal Betsy engine-shaft. This is a most promising lode, and has been opened on 3 or 4 fms., and already yields capital stones of copper and tin. It has an underlie north. The copper in the lode, its dip, position, and general appearance are characteristic of the Wheal Kitty main lode. By driving the adit 40 fms. I should say 30 fms. of high ground will be gained. This is a first rate speculation to urge on the adit on the course of the lode. No machinery will be required for some time, and there is nearly a mile in length east on its course.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Lean, June 19: Engine-Shaft: We have again to report fair progress made in clearing and securing below the 100 fm. level 12½ fathoms having been now completed, and we calculate reaching the 115 by the end of this month. All other points of operations are without change to notice. A full report shall be sent you in time for the general meeting next week.

BRONFLOYD.—John Davis, June 19: Engine-Shaft, North Lode: The lode in the 96, west of the cross-cut, now produces 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The shaftmen say that the lode is stronger than it proved to be over the same point in the 84. The lode behind the end of the 84 west is worth 13½ ton of ore per fathom. Balcombe's cross-cut is in 13½ fms. from the north wall of this lode, and it is still in a strong and hard lode, spotted with lead ore. The stopes over the 84, west of No. 1 win

over this level will yield from 16 to 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 west is small and disordered, but showing a little ore occasionally. In the stopes over this level west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 80 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a promising appearance, and contains strong spots of ore. The lode in the stopes over the 50 east yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Our drawing has been much impeded lately, owing to the chain (which is much worn) breaking and damaging the shaft considerably, and we were compelled to order a new one, which we expect will be on the mine in a few days. The drawing, dressing, &c., is now going on regularly.

CENTRAL VAN.—J. P. Roach, June 20: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking. It is now 13 fms. 3 ft. in depth. The hot and sultry weather we have within these last few days experienced has caused the air to become very impure in the shaft. The men complain of it very much. We shall be obliged to get some air-pipes made and fixed there to convey a current of fresh air to the bottom. These I will order from the foundry tonight, and get fixed as soon as possible. It will greatly facilitate the sinking. Llywlyn's cross-cut is extended 16 fms. 3 ft. There is a quantity of water now percolating from the forebreast. I consider this a very favourable omen that we are nearing another lode. We have driven north-east on the lode discovered in cross-cut about 5 ft. by two men. It carries a nice regular wall, underlying south 2 ft. per fathom, or thereabouts. The lode is still in a disordered state, owing to its close proximity to surface. I am glad to say our engine and gear attached thereto for drawing purposes now work remarkably well.

CRENNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, June 17: Sturts Engine-Shaft: In the rise in the back of the 203 west, against St. George's shaft, the sumptuous have holed to a bore-hole in the bottom of the shaft, and let down the water; there is now standing from 3 to 4 feet. of ground between the shaft and rise, which we hope to beat through this week.—Crenner Shaft: In the 160 fm. level end east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and has a kindly appearance for further improvement. In the 120 fm. level end east the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5c. per fathom for tin and copper ore. In the 120 fm. level end, west of rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 15c. to 20c. per fathom for tin and copper ore.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the 234 fm. level end west there has been no lode taken down for the month, but it will be done next Saturday. In the 220 fm. level end west the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 20c. per fathom for tin and copper ore, and likely to further improve. In the 220 and 210 fm. level ends east there is no change to report.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 210 fm. the men have finished cutting the plat, and will begin to day to drive west.—Richards's Shaft: In the 180 fm. level end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, the whole being saving work for the stamp.—Yates's Shaft: The water is drained to the 95 fm. level, and the men are now engaged in clearing it below the 70 fm. level. We have heard that there is some copper ore ground left standing about this shaft by the old miners. It was then drained by virtue of flat-rods, but we have driven a cross-cut 14 fms., and have unwatered this part of their mines; this will also facilitate the drawing of stuff from the western ground. There is no change in any other of our tutwork operations. It is being our setting on Saturday, a full report shall be sent you next week.

DEER PARK.—J. Bucknell, June 19: The shaftmen have sunk 8 ft. in the past week; total depth, 9 fms. 2 ft.; the ground continues of the same nature.—Deep Adit: During the past week the men have driven 5 ft. in the lode. Since we last cut east through the lode 3 fms. it is not quite so good as it has been; it is an account of hard bar or layer of caped that crosses the lode. This is not unusual, and frequently occurs in the richest lodes; and it is probable in a few feet the lode will be as good as ever.—The Rise: The men have risen 5 ft. during the past week; total height, 8 fms. 6 in.—No. 5 Adit: The men have driven 5 ft during the past week. We have intersected the caunter lode. I will give you full particulars in my next report.—Wheel-Pit: The men will complete their contract to-day. I have set the walling to the masons, who will commence their work to-morrow. We have employed at surface two carpenters, two sawyers, one smith and striker, four labourers raising and loading sand, and three men building a dry key-wall for the dressing floors, &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.—June 20: We are getting everything on the mine for the pitwork, and shall work day and night to get it all complete.

DOLWEN CONSOLS.—David Evans, June 19: Settings for June: Western Main Adit: Six men to drive east on the course of the lode at 140s. per fathom. Since my last report we have opened a cross-cut through the lode, and found it to be about 9 ft. wide, composed of light blue killas, spar, and spots of lead ore throughout. The end in looking very promising again this week; as we gain backs the lode is getting more consolidated, and more promising for lead ore.—Eastern Main Adit: Six men to drive west on the course of the lode at 120s. per fathom. The lode in the end is without change, only the ground is getting tighter.

EAST BOSCASTWELL.—W. Eddy, June 19: We yesterday dropped the drawing-lift 9 fms. (six pumps) below the 100. At surface the masons are building stumps, loading, and the carpenters are engaged on the necessary work required for the 16 head stamps; these will be ready to start with the engine. We have two patent dressing-machines completed, and shall commence to erect them next week.

EAST CARADON.—John Truscott, June 19: Caunter Lode: The 115 east is worth 5c. per fathom.—Child's Lode, south part: In the 80 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, spotted with copper ore. The 70 east is worth 5c. per fathom. The ground in the 100 cross-cut south, and 90 cross-cut north, continues as for some time past.—Seccombe Lode: The shaft is completed to the 100, where we have commenced driving east and west on course of lode, which is 2 ft. wide, spotted with mundic and ore.—Marke's Lode: In the shaft sinking below the 60 it is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic, with occasional spots of ore. All other points without change since last reported.

EAST RHYDTALOG.—J. Dunkin, June 20: In the 15 fm. level east, on Rhyd-talogen engine lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, very fine-looking lode, and producing small ribs of solid lead ore. In the deep level, on new south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, soft spar, and producing good stones of lead ore. In the deep level, on new lode, the lode continues to be large, and is mixed with lead ore, and, from appearances, I believe we shall soon have a good lode in this part of the mine.

EAST SETON.—Wm. Pascoe, Henry Arthur, June 20: In the 84, west of Cartwright's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 48, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with a little ore, but not enough to value. In the sink below the 34, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30c. per fathom. There is no particular alteration at Bassett's engine-shaft since our last report. In the 46, east of Bassett's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 46, east of cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, but not to value. In the 29 west, east of Bassett's shaft, on the north part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic with a little copper ore.

EAST TRELEIGH WOOD.—June 20: In clearing up the shaft, on Wheal Prism lode, we find some good stones of tin in the refuse, and expect that we are not very near the bottom of the old men's workings. We are preparing the south shaft for continuing the clearing of the deep adit level south, in order to extend it towards Treleigh Wood lode as rapidly as possible.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 20: The stop below the 75 is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the stop above this level is 2 feet wide, and worth 2 to 2½ tons copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is worth 6c. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 55 east is 2 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quenell, June 19: There is no alteration in the 90 west since last week. In the winze below the 80 west the tin ground is lengthening as we get deeper.

ESGARL LLE.—J. Williams, June 18: I regret to inform you that the 34 west keeps poor; the lode is all the width of the end, composed of clay-slate, spar, and spots of blonde; the lode is very wet, ugly, and spare for driving, but I should remark that the ground here is very changeable. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 17 fathoms west of the cross-cut, is 8 feet wide, and worth from 3½ to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of ditto, 7 fathoms west of the cross-cut, varies from 6 to 9 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 22 has been communicated, giving us good ventilation in this part of the mine; these men will now be put to stop in the back of the 34. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 22, east of the cross-cut, has been suspended, and these men are now sinking a winze below the same within about 4 fathoms of the present forebreast; the lode here is 6 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 40 fathoms west of the cross-cut, is 6 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of ditto, 25 fms. west of the cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 10, east of the ladder winze, is 7 feet wide, and worth from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In extending the cross-cut south of Eliza shaft we have found many branches of spar, varying from 4 to 8 in. wide, crossing the end, making away towards the lode; the men are working with spirit. The weather is now fine for all surface operations, and we are doing our best towards the next sampling, which takes place on Tuesday next.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, June 19: From all appearances, we have cut through the lode at the bottom of the new shaft, and find it full 12 ft. wide the eastern side of the cross-cut, but not quite so large the western side, producing good work for tin throughout. We have resumed the sinking of the shaft on the south part of the lode, but find the influx of water is so great that our progress is very much retarded. It, however, continues to yield good work for tin. The ground in the adit level cross-cut driving towards the main lode continues favourable for progress, and every exertion is being made to reach the lode as early as possible.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. Verran, June 20: In driving the 45 fathoms level, south of Sawn's shaft, by the side of the lead lode, we are still making good progress, and have just cut through a small branch of quartz, intermixed with mundic, and hope soon to intersect the copper lode. The stopes in the back of the 35 fm. level, east and west of shaft, are still producing good work, and likely to continue to yield good quantities of copper ore and mundic for some time to come; and by working deeper levels, which will be done immediately, the returns will probably be considerably increased. We are taking down a piece of lode in the 20, east of Sawn's shaft, which is producing good stones of ore. In the bottom level, east of Sawn's shaft, the lode has not been taken down since last report, but will be the early part of next week, and there is every prospect of its being quite equal in value to the last taking down, when it was worth over 20c. per fathom; we look forward here to a long run of productive ground. We have resumed the sinking of Pengelly shaft in July, which will be of better quality than the last, as the whole our prospects for a good and permanent mine are brighter than ever.

FLORENCE.—Peter Floyd, John Seale, June 19: Walter's Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 20, driving east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 15c. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 20, both east and west of Sawn's mill, are worth in the aggregate 16c. per fathom. The lode in the stopes below this level is worth 10c. per fathom; we expect to cut the lode in the 30 cross-cut in about a week from this time, and from the appearance of the ground, and branches we are meeting with, we have every reason to say we shall have a productive one when reached.—Eliza's Engine-Shaft: In the 20, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5c. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 78 are worth 40c. per fathom. We shall sample to morrow 80 tons of ore.

MELLANEAR.—Edmund Rogers, June 17: There is very little change in the mine since my last report. The lode in the 75 will still yield 10 tons of ore per fm. but contains a little more mundic, consequently not quite so good quality, but a fine lode. In the 56 the lode is a little more kindly, and produces some good stones of copper ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 78 are worth 40c. per fathom. We shall sample to morrow 80 tons of ore.

MINER UNION.—J. Nicholls, June 20: I have no alteration to report this week. The tribute pitches are of the same value as last reported.

NEW DALE.—R. Nines, June 18: The water being in the 75 north-west during the greater part of the week we have driven but a very short distance; therefore, there is no perceptible change in the character of the vein to notice.—Metal Winze: The water has risen 7 ft., which, I presume, is caused by the late continuous heavy rains. In No. 3, on Johnson's, the stopes are yielding about the same quantity

ever, commenced to clear up the 145 north, for the purpose of putting it in a good state of repair. The 115 fm. level north is being driven by the side of the lode, and the ground is without any particular change since the drivage in this direction was resumed. The lode in the 100 fm. level has not yet become very productive, but it has a very good appearance, and, therefore, we think it will soon improve. We are engaged clearing the 84 fm. level north, and making the necessary preparations to commence a winze in the bottom of this level to communicate with the 100, to ventilate the latter, and prove the value of the ground between; this has now become essential, as the 100 end is now getting a long distance from the last winze; no time shall be lost in attaining this object. In the 30 fm. level, driving north from engine-shaft, on the east side, a slide or heave has taken place, which we think is a sure indication of having lead when we again find the lode to the west: this was the case in the level below (the 45), and will, no doubt, be so here. An air machine has now become necessary to extend this end; we shall, therefore, attach one to our engine at once, and it is almost ready for the purpose. All other parts of the mine are without any change to report.

FURZE HILL (Tin).—W. Dodge, June 20: The water has been forked to the bottom of the mine. The shaftmen are now easing and dividing the shaft from the 40 to the 54, and will immediately this work is completed commence clearing and securing the levels.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., June 15: The part of the lode carried in the 105, east of King's engine-shaft, is 7 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, and still more lode standing to the south, which we purpose taking down as soon as the ground is sufficiently drained. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 105, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are putting up a rise in the back of this level, on the flookey part of the lode, to communicate with the winze below the 95, which will improve the ventilation and facilitate our operations in stopping away the ore part of the lode below the level above. The lode in the 95, east of said shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 95, is worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is improving in character, yielding fine stones of ore. The lode in the 70 east is looking kindly, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the winze sinking below the 70 is without change. The lode in the stopes, both east and west of William's winze, below the 70, are worth 5 and 6 tons of ore per fathom. All other parts of operations are without change.

GEW.—R. Unsworth, June 19: There is no alteration to notice since last report. The shaftmen are busily engaged in fixing bearers and cistern to put the lift in; as soon as this is done we shall commence sinking the shaft again with all possible speed. We are making every preparation for putting on the skip-road for drawing stuff; as soon as this is done I hope to be in a position to set the other six heads of stamps to work. Also putting in tramway at the 20; this will save great expense in wheeling stuff, and will be finished to-morrow.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—W. Foss, June 19: The engine-shaft is being sunk with regularity, and making good progress. There is no change in the lode since my last report.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 18: Harvey's Engine-Shaft: In the rise in the back of the 203 west, against St. George's shaft, the sumptuous have holed to a bore-hole in the bottom of the shaft, and let down the water; there is now standing from 3 to 4 feet. of ground between the shaft and rise, which we hope to beat through this week.—Crenner Shaft: In the 160 fm. level end east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and has a kindly appearance for further improvement. In the 120 fm. level end east from the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5c. per fathom for tin and copper ore. In the 120 fm. level end, west of rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 15c. to 20c. per fathom for tin and copper ore.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the 234 fm. level end west there has been no lode taken down for the month, but it will be done next Saturday. In the 220 fm. level end west the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 20c. per fathom for tin and copper ore, and likely to further improve. In the 220 and 210 fm. level ends east there is no change to report.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 210 fm. the men have finished cutting the plat, and will begin to day to drive west.—Richards's Shaft: In the 180 fm. level end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, the whole being saving work for the stamp.—Yates's Shaft: The water is drained to the 95 fm. level, and the men are now engaged in clearing it below the 70 fm. level. We have heard that there is some copper ore ground left standing about this shaft by the old miners. It was then drained by virtue of flat-rods, but we have driven a cross-cut 14 fms., and have unwatered this part of their mines; this will also facilitate the drawing of stuff from the western ground. There is no change in any other of our tutwork operations. It is being our setting on Saturday, a full report shall be sent you next week.

DEER PARK.—J. Bucknell, June 19: The shaftmen have sunk 8 ft. in the past week; total depth, 9 fms. 2 ft.; the ground continues of the same nature.—Deep Adit: During the past week the men have driven 5 ft. in the lode. Since we last cut east through the lode 3 fms. it is not quite so good as it has been; it is an account of hard bar or layer of caped that crosses the lode. This is not unusual, and frequently occurs in the richest lodes; and it is probable in a few feet the lode will be as good as ever.—The Rise: The men have risen 5 ft. during the past week; total height, 8 fms. 6 in.—No. 5 Adit: The men have driven 5 ft during the past week. We have intersected the caunter lode. I will give you full particulars in my next report.—Wheel-Pit: The men will complete their contract to-day. I have set the walling to the masons, who will commence their work to-morrow. We have employed at surface two carpenters, two sawyers, one smith and striker, four labourers raising and loading sand, and three men building a dry key-wall for the dressing floors, &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.—June 20: We are getting everything on the mine for the pitwork, and shall work day and night to get it all complete.

DOLWEN CONSOLS.—David Evans, June 19: Settings for June: Western Main Adit: Six men to drive east on the course of the lode at 140s. per fathom. Since my last report we have opened a cross-cut through the lode, and found it to be about 9 ft. wide, composed of light blue killas, spar, and spots of lead ore throughout. The end in looking very promising again this week; as we gain backs the lode is getting more consolidated, and more promising for lead ore.—Eastern Main Adit: Six men to drive west on the course of the lode at 120s. per fathom. The lode in the end is without change, only the ground is getting tighter.

EAST BOSCASTWELL.—W. Eddy, June 19: We yesterday dropped the drawing-lift 9 fms. (six pumps) below the 100. At surface the masons are building stumps, loading, and the carpenters are engaged on the necessary work required for the 16 head stamps; these will be ready to start with the engine. We have two patent dressing-machines completed, and shall commence to erect them next week.

EAST CARADON.—John Truscott, June 19: Caunter Lode: The 115 east is worth 5c. per fathom.—Child's Lode, south part: In the 80 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, spotted with copper ore. The 70 east is worth 5c. per fathom. The ground in the 100 cross-cut south, and 90 cross-cut north, continues as for some time past.—Seccombe Lode: The shaft is completed to the 100, where we have commenced driving east and west on course of lode, which is 2 ft. wide, spotted with mundic and ore.—Marke's Lode: In the shaft sinking below the 60 it is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic, with occasional spots of ore. All other points without change since last reported.

EAST RHYDTALOG.—J. Dunkin, June 20: In the 15 fm. level east, on Rhyd-talogen engine lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, very fine-looking lode, and producing small ribs of solid lead ore. In the deep level, on new south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, soft spar, and producing good stones of lead ore. In the deep level, on new lode, the lode continues to be large, and is mixed with lead ore, and, from appearances, I believe we shall soon have a good lode in this part of the mine.

EAST SETON.—Wm. Pascoe, Henry Arthur, June 20: In the 84, west of Cartwright's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 48, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with a little ore, but not enough to value. In the sink below the 34, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30c. per fathom. There is no particular alteration at Bassett's engine-shaft since our last report. In the 46, east of Bassett's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 46, east of cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, but not to value. In the 29 west, east of Bassett's shaft, on the north part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic with a little copper ore.

EAST TRELEIGH WOOD.—June 20: In clearing up the shaft, on Wheal Prism lode, we find some good stones of tin in the refuse, and expect that we are not very near the bottom of the old men's workings. We are preparing the south shaft for continuing the clearing of the deep adit level south, in order to extend it towards Treleigh Wood lode as rapidly as possible.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 20: The stop below the 75 is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the stop above this level is 2 feet wide, and worth 2 to 2½ tons copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is worth 6c. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the stop in the back of the 65 west is worth 12c. per fathom.

able to get sawyers sufficient to keep the works going. We shall put down a new sinking lift next week, and hope to have the 100 dry in a few days after the pumps are set to work. The 50 east is worth 12*l.* per fin. The 60 east is worth 8*l.* per fin. There is nothing yet discovered in the cross-cuts at the 45 nor the 30. The ground is very hard and the progress slow.

SWANSEA (COLORADO) SMELTING COMPANY.—This company was formed last year for the purpose of carrying on the business of buying and smelting gold and silver ores in Colorado, U.S.A. They have purchased the land and works of Mr. John Collom, at Clear Creek, and have secured the services of Mr. Richd. Pearce, late of Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., Swansea, as their manager and superintendent. He is actively pushing on the erection of their furnaces, and the following extracts from his last letter, under date May 18, show the progress he has made:

"I hope in about a fortnight to be able to advise you of some ore purchases. I do not anticipate any scarcity of ores, and as soon as we get fairly at work a number of mines in our own immediate neighbourhood will I have no doubt, be re-worked, so that we shall very soon, I hope, be in a position to enlarge our sphere of operations. All the foundation work of the furnace will be finished in about two days, and if we do not meet with many difficulties in obtaining our materials, I hope to see smoke issuing from the stack by the end of June.—RICHARD PEARCE: Empire City, Colorado."

The directors think it now desirable to state, for general information, that they will be prepared to meet the smelting requirements of the country to a very large extent.

GOLD RUN.—The company have received the following advice from their manager, dated Gold Run, May 28:—We have been changing the rig on the claim, which was needful, and beneficial to obtain the full amount of pressure it took some two weeks to complete the work, therefore has thrown us back from our regular clean-up time. The claims are now operating in good shape, and I shall endeavour to keep them going constantly so long as the water season lasts. The future prospects of your company are daily brightening. Not 2000 feet from the Gold Run Company, the Cement Mill Company have recently developed the finest body of rich cement ever known; they are averaging from \$500 to \$1000 per day to the man. My judgment teaches me that the Gold Run Company location is more favourable than any other in the district. All miners here having claims on the deep channel are feeling very happy, occasioned by recent developments. The directors have declared the fourth monthly dividend, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on June 25. The transfer books will be closed from June 21 to 25 inclusive.

WEST TOLGUS.—Perhaps the most important feature in the meeting on Thursday was the consideration of Lord Robartes' reply to the communication which had been made to him with respect to dues. His Lordship had forgone dues for two or three years in consequence of representations made to him by the adventurers, but the mine having now again become rich it was considered that the payment of dues could not be objected to. It was, however, represented to Lord Robartes that more money would have to be laid out for machinery, and that it would still be some time before the adventurers could get returns, the hope being at the same time expressed that he would still afford encouragement to the company by accepting a reduced rate of dues. His reply was that he would continue the remission of dues upon ore sold for May and June, and that after that time he would, during pleasure, receive one-half of the dues secured to him by the lease.

BURROW AND BUTSON MINES have been well received, and the lists for subscribers will be closed on Tuesday next for town, and on Wednesday for country. The well-known energy and great experience of the gentlemen at the head of this important undertaking afford assurance that no time will be lost in developing the several valuable resources of the mines. Few home mines have been launched in our recollection with such great and safe prospects of speedy profitable results as Burrow and Butson offer, as the first operation will, in fact, be only a resumption of producing and selling high-priced copper, lead, and zinc ores. The shares command from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem.

MOSSDALE LEAD MINE.—This valuable mineral grant is situated in Wharfedale, near the town of Grassington, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The extent of the property is about 300 acres, and it embraces all the best known veins which run through the Conistone roodty. The mine has been worked for some time at considerable profit. The balance-sheet, made up to the date of the launching of the present company, shows the produce of lead ore from May 31, 1870, to be 25,532. 18s. 7d., and the total cost, including royalty, 18532. 19s. 3d., leaving a net profit for period of 20*l.* months of 749. 16s. 4d., equal to 41 per cent. per annum on the outlay. Since then another sale of ore, at the rate of 19*l.* 3s. 6d. per ton, has been made, realising, after deducting the royalty, 2502. 2s., at the cost of 160*l.* 7s. 11d., leaving a net profit of 89. 14s. 1d. The company enters into possession on the 10th of next month, when it is anticipated that the additional capital to be expended will increase the profits to between 3500*l.* and 4000*l.* a year. There can be little doubt about the value of this property, which now for two years has been in private hands, with very inadequate capital, produced such highly favourable results. The adjoining mine, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, made in one year a clear profit of 70,000*l.*

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—The mine I propose to bring prominently before the notice of your readers is a tin and copper property (I cannot call it a copperation, for it commands a price varying from 1*l.* 5s. to 1*l.* 10s., with 5*s.* paid). Divided into 6000 shares, it shows a marketable price of (say) 800*l.* The cost of lease for 21 years was 40 guineas. Adjoining South Condurrow, and being west of it, it contains all its rich lodes, and has been worked on the north lodes to 110 fms., but copper was too low in those days to get a dividend out of the richer now being brought to surface. Prospects all round the mine are now excellent, and South Condurrow holders of these shares, and resident gentlemen of influence, are daily expecting great changes. No 1 north lode is increasing in value, and expected to cut very rich, from all appearances. The work done already underground, and the magnificent prospects together combined, render South Tolcarne one of the best investments now presented to the public: 1500*l.* remains in hand to work an advanced mine. This mine, it is expected, will at once be a success, as it is already out of the class of young mines, which so frequently disappoint the expectant shareholders. Enough has been said about the richness of the tinstone left as debris by the old workers from the six lodes of the set to need further remark. It is equal to any in Cornwall, or rather that district.

BELOWDA BEACON.—The cutting of the elvan is progressing satisfactorily, and the mine continues to look well. When the nine lodes which intersect the elvan course have been cut at the junctions important discoveries are expected. Very little time and money are required to do this. It may be remembered that within recent times Great Rocks and Old Beacon Tin Mines, near Belowda Beacon, and having the same geological formation, divided immense profits amongst their fortunate shareholders. Both mines were worked at a comparatively shallow depth. The tin sold from Belowda Beacon has been raised at 15 fms., or close to surface.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—Some attention is being directed to the operations here. Great progress is made for starting the engine as early as possible, and it is confidently expected an early discovery can be made.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—It will be seen by the official report that the 26 fm. level, driving east of the shaft, towards the adjoining mine, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), is much improved; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is producing some good tin-stone. The stopes in the back of the 26 fm. level are still worth 10*l.* per fin. Altogether nothing can be more satisfactory than the prospects before the shareholders. There can be no doubt that a rich mine will be opened up. The engine-shaft is being sunk with all possible dispatch by nine men, and the great object of the company is to cut the Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) lode at about the 60 fm. level, which they will accomplish. It may not be generally known that, although this mine is acknowledged on all sides to be of the highest merit, the market price stands at 15,000*l.* only. There can be no question as to its being very cheap at double the price, but the public appear to be slow to appreciate the merits of anything that has not been brought out on the market, like many mines which have fluctuated so much of late. The imprudence of such oversight is illustrated again and again, and the illustration will be repeated in the case of St. Agnes Consols.

THE NEW PAVEMENT.—It has been decided to lay down in King William-street, Gracechurch-street, Ludgate-hill, and that portion of the Strand, skirting St. Mary le Strand, the same kind of pavement which has already been laid in St. Bartholomew's-lane. The municipal authorities of Paris are paving their streets with the same kind of material, and have just finished the Boulevard St. Michel, and it is stated in the Russian papers that the Emperor was so pleased with it, that he has given instructions to the Minister of the Interior to have the whole Newsky, which is three miles long, paved with the improved wood pavement.

SIGNALLING ON RAILWAYS.—The invention of Mr. THOMAS SINGLTON, of Over Darwen, Lancaster, is applicable to signalling between station and station, or from an intermediate distance to a station, and this he accomplishes by having a line of gas pipes extending to the stations at each end of the line with branches therefrom at suitable intermediate distances, and by suitable cocks or taps; signals may be forwarded from any part of the line to the termini or any part thereof. The inventor uses gas-lamps placed at the sides of the carriages, so arranged that when a cord or chain in the interior of any compartment is pulled down it shall cause a signal or alarm to be given to the guard and engine driver, and at the same time exhibit a danger signal at the carriage where the cord was pulled. The inventor attaches a cord from the front to the back of the train connected in such a manner by levers and cranks that if the train should part from any circumstance on the breaking of the cord a signal would be given to the guard or engine driver, & both, as arranged, and it is evident that these several modes of signalling can be applied to other purposes.

* * * The MINING JOURNAL (with TWO SUPPLEMENTS) of this day comprises Twenty-eight Pages. Those of our subscribers who may not receive perfect copies can have the omission remedied by application to the office.

* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Scotch Iron Trade, No. XIV.—Emma Mine, Utah—Mining in New South Wales—Meetings of Mineral Hill, Kapunda, Anglo-Italian, South Darren, South Condurrow, and South Caradon Mining Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.—Original Correspondence: Stamping, Crushing, and Boring Machinery; Mines Regulation Bill (T. Stephenson, R. Keighley); Government Inspection of Metaliferous Mines; Government Mines Bill (C. Tylden-Wright); Torbay Hill Mineral; Mine Buildings (R. Symons); Boring for Metallic Minerals (R. Knapp); Home Mining—High Royalties (A. Bennett); Precious Metals; Where is the Land, and where the Gold, of Ophir? Mining in Queensland; Income and Taxation (R. Tredinnick); Science of Investments (R. Tredinnick); Mount Dalby Mining Company; Royalties of the Cardiganshire Mines (A. Francis); East Llanegno Mine (E. J. Buin, J. P. Endean); Brynmawr Lead Mine; Traws Mine, and the "Bears"; Utah Mining Company; Emma Silver Mining Company (J. E. Lyon, Grobecker, Son, and Co.), &c.

* * * With this week's Journal we give a SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains the usual monthly Australian Mining News.

[These Supplements should accompany each Journal: If any irregularity occurs we shall be glad to forward a copy of either on application being addressed to the office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.]

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 21, 1872.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	IRON.	per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best-selected...p. ton	118	0	0-119	0	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	12	6-11	15	0			
Tough cake and tile	116	0	0-120	0	0	0	Do. to arrive	11	12	6-11	15	0		
Sheathing & sheets	110	0	0-121	0	0	0	Nail rods	11	12	6-11	15	0		
Bolts	121	0	0-	—			" Staffd. in London	13	0	0-13	10	0		
Bottoms	123	0	0-	—			Bars " ditto"	13	0	0-13	10	0		
Old	100	0	0-105	0	0	0	Hoops "	14	0	0-14	10	0		
Burra Burra	110	0	0-112	0	0	0	Bars " at works	12	5	0-12	10	0		
Wire	per lb.	0	1	2	0	1 2 <i>l</i> 2 <i>l</i>	Hoops "	13	0	0-13	0	0		
Tubes	0	1	2	—			Sheets, single	16	0	0-17	0	0		
							Pig No. 1, in Wales	6	10	0	7	0	0	
							Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0-8	0	0		
							STEEL.	per lb.	—					
							Sheets	11d.	—					
							Bars, common	11d.	0	—				
							Do. mch.	Tyne or Tees	10	0	—			
							Do. railway	Wales, 11d.	0	0-11	10	0		
							Do. Swed. in London	14	0	—				
							To arrive	14	0	0-15	0	0		
							Pig No. 1, in Clyde	4	17	0	5-13	15	0	
							Do. f.o.b. Tyn or Tees	—						
							Do. No. 3 <i>l</i> , f.o.b. do.	—						
							Railway chain	4	15	0	5	5	0	
							Spikes	12	0	0-12	10	0		
							Indian Charcoal Pigs,	in London, p. ton	6	10	0	7	0	0
							STEEL.	per ton.	—					
							English blocks	2154	0	6-	—			
							Swed., in kgs. (rolled)	15	10	0	—			
							Ditto (hammered)	16	10	0	17	0	0	
							Ditto, W.B.	20	5	0-	—			
							Ditto, sheet	21	15	0	22	0	0	
							Ditto, red lead	23	5	0	23	10	0	
							Ditto, white	23	0	0-30	30	7	6	
							Ditto, patent shot	23	5	0	23	7	6	
							Ditto, at works	24	0	0-28	0	Spanish	10	
									10	0	19	15	0	

* At the works, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 6*l.* per box less. + Add 6*l.* for each X.

Tin-plates 2*l*. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—A considerable amount of business is being transacted in our market, which enables sellers for the most part to realise very satisfactory prices. With the exception of short intervals of slight fluctuation, the various markets since the close of 1871 have continued in an upward course, and the value of all metals are now greatly enhanced. An extraordinarily good trade, not only as regards its remunerative character, but also in respect to its extent, has been going on during the whole of the first half of the present year. Legitimate enterprise has greatly benefited, and speculative operations in the majority of instances been attended with almost unprecedented success. Alluding to trade generally, the soundness, and that its profits, daily accruing, are beyond anything hitherto within the scope of mercantile experience." The further reduction this week in the Bank rate must necessarily tend to give greater facilities to finance, and thus afford another impetus to the upward tendency of our markets.

COPPER.—During the early part of the week this metal retained the quiet aspect with which the market closed at the end of the preceding week. The transactions reported have been confined within comparatively narrow limits, and if the prices at which certain parcels have changed hands might be viewed as really indicative of the tone of the market, it might be described as being easier, as well as quiet. Wallaroo was done at 11*l.* cash, Burra at 10*l.*, and Chili at 10*l.*; but at this only 50 tons Lots are said to have been done; such a low figure, however, at once attracted buyers, who took every offer at moderate rates, and secured on that and the following day about 8*l.* 10*l.* for cash, but chiefly at 10*l.* to 10*l.* per ton. Besides these transactions, about 500 tons even 10*l.* being paid for a favourite brand. Wallaroo declined in sympathy with the rest of the market, and about 300 tons were disposed of from 11*l.* down to 10*l.* cash; 10*l.* to 11*l.* with extended prompts. At the close the demand was active for all kinds of foreign, at the lowest figures in our list, but sellers asked 10*l.* to 2*l*; advances thereon, and were not disposed to quit their holdings except to a moderate extent.

The scarcity of labour, and the advance in the prices of almost every description of material used in mining, are causing some little anxiety in Cornwall; and without we have a corresponding advance in tin and copper the profits of the deep and expensively worked mines must ere long be seriously affected. Young and cheaply worked mines will not be so much affected.

The mines mostly dealt in since our last have been Dolcoath, Tin-croft, Cook's Kitchen, New Rosewarne, Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville, East Lovell, Marke Valley, Hingston Down, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravels, Great Laxey, West Chiverton, Devon Great Consols

THE MINING JOURNAL.

WEST CWM ERFIN MINE NEW COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN LIQUIDATION.

To BE SOLD, by ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR, in ONE LOT, the WHOLE of the COMPANY'S BENEFICIAL INTEREST in the LEASES of the WEST CWM ERFIN MINE, together with all the MACHINERY and PLANT thereon, including a WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast. Drawing machine, rods, pulleys, rails, &c.

The mine is situate about 7 miles east of Aberystwith, and may be inspected at any time by application to Mr. H. E. TAYLOR, Aberystwith, of whom every information as to the property can be obtained; or from Mr. PAUL NIXON, the liquidator, at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

MANAGER WANTED.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are DESIROUS of ENGAGING a GENTLEMAN to RESIDE on their MINES in NICARAGUA, CENTRAL AMERICA, as MANAGER, and are prepared to pay a liberal salary to a person thoroughly acquainted with the working of gold mines, and accustomed to the management of large works.

Application, with testimonials, to be forwarded on or before the 2d July next to the Secretary of the company—

J. JAMESON TRUMAN.

185, Gresham House, London, E.C., 1st June, 1872.

DIRECTORSHIP, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, being desirous of

occupation for a portion of his spare time, would be happy to RECEIVE PROPOSALS from an ESTABLISHED COMPANY, in which he could SAFELY INVEST SOME CAPITAL, and TAKE A SHARE IN THE DIRECTION.

The best references given and required.

Address to "M. C.", 85 Park-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

LANDOWNERS having IRON ORE on their PROPERTY, and being DESIROUS of LEASING THE SAME, are requested to communicate with "A. A." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Principals, their solicitors, or their authorised representatives only treated with.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

AGENTLEMAN is now open to DEVELOPE or PROSPECT for MINERALS in any part of EUROPE or AMERICA; has had fifteen years' success with Galena, Copper, Magnetic, Specular, and Hematite Iron Ores; also, Barytes, Plumbago, Phosphate of Lime, Mica, and White Lead; and is the Author of a popular work on the resources of one of our colonies.

First-class testimonials.

Address, "Engineer," 17, West Abbey-road, N.W.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.

THE ADVERTISERS having found a large BED of SLATE, of excellent quality and good cleavage, are wishful to FORM a COMPANY to WORK THE SAME, or, if desired, will SELL THEIR INTEREST. The quarry is within three miles of a railway station, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile there is a tramway over which the lessees have running powers. Another quarry has been opened in the neighbourhood, on the same vein, and though only recently, and at a small outlay, it is now leaving a large profit monthly.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMSON, Coed-Coch, Abergav.

MINE AGENT.

WANTED, for a LEAD MINE, in WALES a PRACTICAL MANAGER and UNDERGROUND AGENT, one who can undertake the accounts and entire management at the mine.

Application (by letter only) with testimonials, to Messrs. WARD and LITTLEWOOD, Crosby House, 95, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY MANAGERS.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL MAN, of good experience, who thoroughly understands every description of WORK connected with the SINKING and WORKING of a NEW and EXTENSIVE COLLIERY. He must be fully competent to undertake the superintendence of such work, including the fixing of machinery, &c.

Applications, stating salary required, and accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to F. C. GILLET, Esq., Mining Engineer, Derby.

WANTED, by the HENDON SPELTER COMPANY, a thoroughly competent MANAGER, to TAKE CHARGE of the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT of the works.

Address, THE HENDON SPELTER COMPANY, Sunderland.

WANTED, at the WALLISH LEAD MINE, ONE 10-inch set of SECONDHAND PUMPS.

Apply to GEORGE STEPHENSON, Agent, Castleside, County Durham.

MINING CARPENTER.

WANTED, a GOOD MAN, for a MINE in the NORTH of SPAIN.

Apply, by letter, to "V. F. and Co., 122, Cannon-street, City.

OLD TREBURGETT SHARES.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, ONE THOUSAND OLD TREBURGETT MINE SHARES; also FIVE HUNDRED VRON UNITED; and TWO HUNDRED WEST TANKERVILLE.

State lowest price for cash to E. VULES, 10, West-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

HEMATITE.—FOR SALE, the LEASE of a PROPERTY not yet fully proved, but from which many tons of first-class ore have been got. The indications are those of a most valuable mine.

Intending purchasers themselves only address "C. D.", care of May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY.—An opportunity occurs for a Capitalist to PURCHASE or JOIN IN WORKING a VALUABLE QUARRY.

Address, "E. F.", care of May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

COAL and IRON PROPERTY TOGETHER in SOUTH WALES.—FOR SALE, a VALUABLE LEASE. The property is well situated for the erection of furnaces.

Capitalists address "A. B.", May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

A MINING BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, having OFFICES in DUBLIN and in MANCHESTER. Has been established 12 years: the present partners being both desirous of retiring through ill health. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs for one or two enterprising gentlemen having some knowledge of mining, and a small amount of capital, to succeed to a highly profitable and established business.

Address to Mr. BURLINGTON, Accountant, 3, Exchange-buildings, Cromford-court, Manchester.

CWM ELAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a LIMITED NUMBER of SHARES, at market prices on Stock Exchange. See the latest quotation in Standard and other papers.—Apply to Messrs. G. H. BOWYER and Co., Stockbrokers, 4, Nicholas-street, Brisol.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY-FIVE TONS FLANGE RAILS, 37½ lbs. per yard, with fishings.

Apply to Mr. RICHARD W. JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WEST JEWELL.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at 50s.—Apply to J. COOPER, Chester House, London-road, Buxton.

TO MINING ENGINEERS, AND AGENTS.

MR. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Will be glad to receive communications from ENGINEERS and AGENTS practically acquainted with MINING PROPERTY and WORKS, who are prepared to manage, inspect, and report upon such at home and abroad.

TO PRINTERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, the old-established BUSINESS of the late Mr. Thos. Hinton, of Portsea (who died suddenly), with a connection embracing Portsmouth, Portsea, Langport, and Southsea. Any enterprising person would have a rare opportunity.

Apply to Henry Gibson, Esq., the Trustee, 130, The Terrace, Walworth; S. H. Barrow, solicitor, 14, Walbrook; or Mr. G. M. Beck, 9, Queen-street, Portsea, auctioneer.

JAMES BRENNCHLEY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER (ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS).

32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

Transacts business as a BUYER or SELLER at NET PRICES,

IN CORNISH,

WELSH,

AND FOREIGN MINES.

Immediate attention given to any enquiries as to market prices; and INTENDING INVESTORS are solicited to apply for information as to the genuineness of any mines recommended in PRIVATE CIRCULARS, or otherwise. If they will take this hint they may save themselves from pecuniary loss and much annoyance.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LISCOOME AND CO., 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

MR. T. W. BUZZO, late Superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan, but now residing in California, is prepared to EXAMINE MINING PROPERTIES, CONDUCT PURCHASES of the same, or ATTEND to the GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF MINES on or near the PACIFIC COAST. References asked, and given.

Address, "Box 359," Santa Clara, California, U.S.

TIN TRADE.—The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on June 15, and are now—Common, 137s.; superior common, 138s.; fine, 139s.; superior fine, 140s.

The Government and Guaranteed Securities Permanent Trust notify that the subscription lists for certificates will close on Monday, the 24th inst., for London, and on the following day for the country.

The Burrow and Butson Mining Company (Limited) notify that the lists of subscriptions for shares will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., for London, and on Wednesday, the 26th, for the country.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES.—BLENDE.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate). LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.

SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.

SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,

TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and

DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

C U R W E N B R O T H E R S

IRON ORE MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,

53, HINDPOOL ROAD,

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,

M. R. R. PERCY ROBERTS FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

M. R. T. W. GREENFIELD, CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

C O L O N I A L B A N K .

Subscribed capital £2,000,000

Paid-up capital 600,000

Reserved fund 45,000

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, July 4, 1872, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Corporation, and for the election of a director, in the room of Alexander Macgregor, Esq., deceased; and of an auditor, in the room of William Munro Ross, Esq., resigned. William Munro Ross, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant directorship, and Joseph Henry Marryat, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant auditorship. Proprietors are requested to take notice of the following provisions of the Charter—viz.:

I.—Every proprietor intending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate, for the vacant office of director or auditor, must, within ten days of the date hereof, signify by some writing, under his or her hand, to be left within the same ten days at this office, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name and place of abode of the candidate intended to be proposed by him or her.

II.—A list of candidates, with the names of the proprietors (if any) by whom they are proposed, will be exhibited in this office fourteen days prior to the date of election.

III.—No proprietor will be entitled to vote at this meeting, unless his or her name shall have been registered at least three calendar months prior to the date of election.

The Transfer-books of the Corporation will be closed on 25th June, and re-opened on the 11th July.

By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Secretary.

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., 3rd June, 1872.

T H E E R I E R A I L W A Y C O M P A N Y .

The London Directors beg to intimate that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the company having been CLOSED in NEW YORK on the 10th inst., no more shares will be forwarded for registration until after the election on the 9th July. Proxies will be received at this office until the 27th June.

By order of the Board, FRED. W. SMITH, Secretary.

86, Gresham House, London, June 15th, 1872.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 11—Cashwell	40	£13 16 10	Walton and Co.	
15—Dyliiffe	75	13 11 0	Adam Eytom.	
20—Roman Gravels	75	14 10 0	Sheldan, Bush, & Co.	
—ditto	75	14 16 0	Burry Port Company.	
—Wheat Mary Ann	70	23 16 0	Sheldan, Bush, & Co.	
—ditto	62	12 12 0	Burry Port Company.	
—West Tankerville	20	14 0 0	Sheldan, Bush, & Co.	

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I.—Every proprietor intending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate, for the vacant office of director or auditor, must, within ten days of the date hereof, signify by some writing, under his or her hand, to be left within the same ten days at this office, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name and place of abode of the candidate intended to be proposed by him or her.

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The Transfer-books of the Corporation will be closed on 25th June, and re-opened on the 11th July.

By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Secretary.

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., 3rd June, 1872.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 12—Pedn-an-dress	6 16 2 6	£90 5 0	£618 3 11	—	Walton and Co.
—So. Condurrow	1 10 2 26	57 0 0	133 13 6	—	Bolitho.
10—Great Wheal Vor	22 10 0 2	—	—	2669 11 6	—

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st

Notices to Correspondents.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WEAL WHIMPER—LATELY KNOWN AS GREAT TREVEDEE.—In reading some reports of this mine I was much struck with a statement made by Capts. N. Faul and R. Hancock that "the great tin lode, which we call a complication of lodes, we believe will fall together and make one master lode in depth." On this statement I should like to ask two or three questions:—1. What percentage of black tin does this great tin lode produce?—2. At what depth do they believe it will make a master lode?—3. About what time will this master lode be reached? and 4. What is it likely to be worth when reached?—J. R.

TERAS.—The letter from Capt. Rickard shall appear in next week's Journal.

Received,—"W. H."—"M."—"J. G." (Oswestry)—"An Oxonian"—"H. C. S."—"W. T."—"C. B."—"H. R."—"J. S. J."—"Shareholder" (Mineral Hill)—"Shareholder" (Yutab)—"T. W."

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 22, 1872.

GREAT LIMITED LIABILITY ENTERPRISES.

It must be admitted that three great metallurgical limited liability enterprises formed in the North of England—John Brown and Co., Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., and Charles Cammell and Co.—have been brilliant successes. Other developments of the limited liability principle might be cited, but none of them probably would appear to much more advantage than the three fine concerns which we have mentioned. There can be no doubt that limited liability has, as a whole, worked well. It has enabled large numbers of small capitalists to turn their resources to the best possible account, and it has diminished the responsibilities of heads of firms which found the times more and more too much for the unaided efforts of a few men working single-handed, however energetic, talented, and unwearied they might be. As matters now stand, a gentleman may have 300^t, or 400^t, in Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 300^t, or 400^t, more in Ebbw Vale, 300^t, or 400^t, more in Rhymney, 300^t, or 400^t, more in Bolekow and Vaughan, or John Brown and Co.; and even if any one of these concerns made an indifferent year's work the result would not tell very much upon his income, or cause him any special anxieties.

Not that we would at all hint that any of the important companies mentioned are likely to be exposed to any special troubles. On the contrary, the balance-sheet of John Brown and Co. (Limited), which we have now before us, is a very flourishing balance-sheet indeed. The directors of John Brown and Co. (Limited) have been compelled to make extra exertions to keep pace with the times, and they have completed extensions which have added considerably to the powers of production previously possessed by the company. Among the various urgent matters which the directors have had under consideration during the past year we must mention a supply of pig-iron suitable for the production of Bessemer metal and an adequate supply of coal, the consumption of the latter commodity having become so large as to make it one of the most important subjects with which the directors have had to deal. In June, 1871, the attention of the directors was directed to important deposits of iron ore in the North of Spain, which were offered to the company in connection with Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. The lazy Spaniards had neglected these valuable deposits, and it remained for enterprising Englishmen to turn them to account. Representatives of John Brown and Co. and Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. came and saw, and if they did not exactly conquer, at any rate they purchased. Not only had Spanish indolence allowed the iron ore to remain unworked, but, as was to be expected, there was no road to convey it to the coast, and no port for the shelter of ships upon the coast. But all the difficulties which have to be overcome will speedily vanish before English industry and English capital. John Brown and Co. and Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. have resolved to make a railway to the coast, and when they form a resolve it is not very long before the resolve becomes a reality. They will also construct a shipping port, and in a short time, if the Carlists will only allow the North of Spain to remain at peace, they will have such a supply of workable iron ore as will enable them to make the whole of the Bessemer pig required for use at each company's works. If this Spanish ore is, however, to be smelted it will be necessary for John Brown and Co. to erect a considerable number of blast-furnaces, and the directors have now under consideration the best position for the erection of these furnaces. Not only have the energetic directors of John Brown and Co. (Limited) thus provided themselves with a new supply of hematite ore, but they have also overcome the still more trying coal difficulty—at any rate, to some extent—by making arrangements by which the company will acquire a coal field of its own.

As regards the financial history of John Brown and Co. (Limited), it has been one of great prosperity, and not only one of great prosperity, but one of growing prosperity. The capital called up, exclusive of a small amount of preference shares, is 700,000^l, and the rate per cent. per annum of the last four dividends has been 7¹/₂, 8¹/₂, 10, and 10 per cent. respectively. In December, 1871, an interim dividend of 3¹/₂ per cent. per share was distributed, and in July the directors further propose to pay over to the fortunate shareholders no less than 7¹/₂ per share, so that each share upon which 70^l. has been paid up will receive for the year ending with June or July, 1872, 10^l. 10s., or 15 per cent. per annum. In other words, in spite of dearer labour, dearer ore, and dearer coal, the company has not only surmounted all its difficulties, but it has also done half as well again as ever it did. A sum of 17,335^l. is also to be carried this year to the reserve fund, which is thus increased to 65,748^l; and it is announced that, as regards the current financial year of 1872-3, the company is well supplied with orders. Fortunate, indeed, would seem to be the shareholders in John Brown and Co. (Limited).

MINERS' WAGES.

This Journal has never advocated any step calculated to deprive the miner, or any other class of workman, of his due share of the benefits resulting from improved trade. Nor can we do other than reprehend action taken by men at the collieries in pursuance of unreasonable wages demands. Such demands are being made now in more than one district throughout the United Kingdom. The chief Union officers are amongst the best-informed, and the most capable in conducting negotiations with masters when the Unions are acknowledged, if they should be only left to their better judgment. It is cause for much regret that they are not being so left at this moment in the parts of the kingdom to which we refer. If the mass of the men should persist in the obstructive attitude they have assumed consequences may be anticipated of a nature that will seriously recoil upon them, and that will spread to many others altogether innocent. It is true that coal and iron never fetched higher prices than are now being secured, but not a little of the advance is due to the success of the colliers in their movement to obtain the excellent terms under which they are now working. Yet the prices which are being realised by colliery proprietors and ironmasters are being used by the miners as a reason why they should secure even better terms. Every rise in prices that has taken place after the requirements of the men have been conceded has been followed in due time by further demands. It may hence be assumed that even if the very extensive requirements that they are now making should be met, the men will be using the necessarily higher prices to justify another application. It is not difficult to foresee what must be the issue of such a state of things. Meanwhile the men must not be surprised if their masters should resolve that a stand must be made at an earlier date than would otherwise have been likely. Such attitude the masters have hardly yet taken. They are willing to give a rise, and to give it at such a time and in such a manner as will enable both themselves and their men to "live." We urge the men to remember the identity of their interest, and to reflect

that their employers know more of the hazard of taking the step to which the action of the men is urging them than can possibly be within the knowledge of the operatives. A course in every way likely to extend that knowledge to the men was taken on Thursday afternoon, at a meeting of the Dudley coalmasters, in Birmingham, when it was determined that differences between them and their workpeople shall be argued out at a representative Board of Conciliation. Of that decision we shall have something to say next week.

THE SAFE WORKING OF COAL MINES.

That there is plenty of room for improvement in the working of our coal mines with a view to ensuring greater safety to the lives of the miners is generally admitted; indeed, with the many fatal explosions even of the present half-year, which has not yet reached its meridian, the great fact cannot be ignored that we have much yet to learn, much to accomplish, before a man can enter on his daily labour in a colliery without feeling, as the saying is, that he carries his life in his hand. Any means, therefore, by which such a fearful state of things can be obviated must be hailed indeed with pleasure by the public and with gratitude by the miner himself. To those who can in any way assist in bringing about such a state of things not only great credit but honour is due. To those who have the knowledge how such can be effected, and withhold it, is something almost approaching a crime. In making these remarks, we may say that we have in mind the prizes offered in the early part of the present year by Mr. Hermon, M.P., for the best essays as to the prevention of fatalities in coal mines from explosions of gas, &c., and some of which it is to be hoped will be of a lasting and beneficial character. But, at the same time, we are reminded that the Mines' Regulation Bill is now going through Committee, and that any really valuable suggestions contained in the essays might have been inserted in it. But it is now evident that such cannot be done, unless indeed a speedy adjudication is made, which is by no means likely. We must, therefore, we suppose, give up all thought of any of the views of the writers of the essays, presuming that they are worth something, being taken notice of by Mr. Bruce.

This is much to be regretted, seeing that they form the groundwork for the reviewing of the present Bill—should it pass—which is by no means desirable. We do not say that there is any blame whatever to be attached to the gentlemen who have undertaken the by no means pleasant duty of deciding as to whom the prizes should be awarded. But we may say that we were recently informed by Mr. Wardle, who is one of the judges, that the essays had not reached his hands at least. How far, then, they have got, or what stage they have reached, it is not easy to make out. But in a matter of such vast importance, where not only great interests but lives are at stake, it is not asking too much that no unnecessary delay should take place in making known the names of the successful competitors, so that any genuine and practical suggestions to be found in the essays should be at once taken advantage of. However, arduous and laborious the duties of the judges may be—and we fully admit they are so—yet once undertaken, it is not only their duty to the writers, but also to Mr. Hermon, that their decision should be given at the earliest possible moment.

Some four months have nearly elapsed since the last essays were sent in, and the question naturally arises how many more will have to pass before we know who are the successful competitors? The writers, we do know, are tired of waiting, and the deep interest felt in a matter of such magnitude to a large portion of our working population is by the lapse of time fast sinking down into indifference, and will evidently before long fall into the abyss of forgetfulness. The judges, however, have now the power of arousing the flagging interest in a subject so deeply interesting to all who desire to see a greater amount of safety ensured to those engaged in so dangerous an occupation as that of coal getting, and we hope that they will shortly be able to set the minds of the competitors and the public at rest by making their award.

YOUTHFUL LABOUR AT THE PITS AND FACTORIES.

There is no one who does not sympathise with a poor widow who, having lost her husband, it may be in mining, is left with little or no means of support for herself and her family but the industry of one or two boys. Upon such people the immediate effect of the legislation that restricts early labour falls somewhat heavily. Of this no one is more sensible than the Government Mines Inspectors, yet necessity is laid upon them that the children should be kept out of the pits during their tender age. Whilst everyone is sorry for a poor woman placed in these circumstances, and regrets that she is driven to painful straits until her boys are permitted to earn wages; still they will have very little sympathy for men who, earning good wages themselves, deprive their children of education by sending them to work at far too early an age. Artizans must bear in mind that they cannot send their children to hardware or any other factories until they are 13 years of age. For having deliberately offended in this respect the father of a boy of 12 years has just been fined by the Birmingham magistrates. The offence was a contravention of the Workshops Act, and the complaint was brought by the Sub-Inspector of Factories for the borough. In reply to the enquiries of the employer as to the age of the lad the father had sent a note certifying that the boy was 13 years of age. It was subsequently ascertained that the boy was only 12, and that he had not attended school. Every industrious artizan who is prepared to faithfully discharge his duty as a parent and as a citizen will, we are sure, denounce such conduct as that which led to this prosecution. He will indignantly repudiate those objectionable regulations by which certain of the workpeople in Sheffield are striving to keep down the labour supply in their respective callings; but he will approve those legislative provisions which tend to give a poor boy an education that will afford him a chance of by-and-by rising in the world. Operatives must themselves try to assist the Government in carrying out the Workshops Act—an Act that has been passed in great part at the instance of the working classes themselves.

THE SEVERN TUNNEL BILL.—The long and ardently wished for scheme, which gives parliamentary sanction for the making of a tunnel under the Severn, has just received the Royal Assent, and has now, therefore, become the law of the land. The Parliamentary Committee gave their decision with a unanimity and unhesitancy bespeaking their opinion of the importance of the measure as embodying the views and wishes of the large colliery proprietors and traders of the South Wales district; and there can be no doubt that the scheme, when carried out, will be another means of still further developing the vast mineral resources of the district to which the Great Western Railway Company have lately judiciously directed their attention and energies. We are not going to enter upon the long-controverted question as to the best and most feasible plan for giving more direct and easy access between the South Wales coal district and the great metropolis and other parts of the United Kingdom. Whether this object could be best attained by a tunnel or a bridge it is immaterial for our present object to enquire. Both plans have warm supporters and enthusiastic admirers—we now simply record the fact that the Select Committee of the House of Lords has passed the preamble of the tunnel scheme, and we see in this plan sufficient grounds for congratulating the colliery proprietors of the South Wales district that far better means will ere long be placed at their disposal for the transport of coal to the metropolis than now exists, and London itself will be benefited proportionately. The main features of the Bill have been before the public on one or two previous occasions, and, therefore, we need but very briefly allude thereto. Virtually the Bill is promoted by the Great Western Railway Company (the pioneers of railway enterprise in Wales), the authorised capital being 750,000^l, which sum under one of the sections of the Act, the Great Western take power themselves to supply. The whole line will be only about seven miles in length, of which about four will be tunnel, and the great object of the Bill is to give a better and uninterrupted transit for minerals, goods, and passengers between South Wales on the one side, and Bristol, London, and the whole United Kingdom on the other. The passenger traffic is at present carried on by means of ferry boats crossing the river at a place near Portskewett, but obviously this means is prohibitory for the carriage of minerals and heavy goods between the places named, and consequently they can only be carried over a long distance, *via* Gloucester, &c. The proposed tunnel would, in fact, take the place of the ferry service, and it must be patent, therefore, to the most inexperienced that it would be an immense saving in distance, and consequently freight, on the one hand, and obviate the irregularities, detentions, and delays which must arise in the usage of steamers. The present circuitous route which minerals from the South Wales districts have now to traverse virtually shuts them out from the royal dockyards of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, &c., and these ports will be immensely benefited by having an un-

interrupted access with Wales, whilst Bristol will gain a great desideratum in the shape of back freights for her vessels, rather than sending, as at present, to Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea for cargoes of coals, &c. Such being the main objects of the Bill, it is by no means surprising to find the leading colliery proprietors of the South Wales district, and the principal merchants of Bristol and other places, coming forward as witnesses in support of the measure. By one and all of these witnesses the present means of access between Wales and England was condemned, and the tunnel scheme regarded as the best solution of the great difficulties which exist in the way of traffic. The opposition raised to the scheme by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company was of but little weight, this company concerning the navigation. This, however, is more imaginary than real, for they will be principally denoted by lights and other means, and, in fact, would be more beneficial than otherwise, as marking a channel in the river now unprovided with buoys, &c. The Bill being passed then, we cannot but congratulate the colliery proprietors of the South Wales district upon another means being granted them for the development and expanding the almost boundless resources at their command. We believe that it will, coupled with the laying down of the narrow gauge, give such an impetus to the coal trade that the most sanguine scarcely now venture to predict. Nor can we believe the Great Western Railway will be scarcely less benefited. We have often said that the coal fields of Wales must be regarded as the "back bone" of the Great Western line, and every scheme promoted and carried through which has a tendency to facilitate and expedite the carriage of coals from that district is a step in the right direction, and the line of policy best adapted to secure large dividends to the shareholders of the railway company.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The value of the railway iron exported from the United Kingdom in May is returned at 899,011^l, as compared with 959,162^l in May, 1871, and 1,050,154^l in May, 1870. In the totals relating to May this year the following countries figure for upwards of 50,000^l each:—Russia, 86,863^l; Germany, 62,650^l; ports to Australia and British India were still only small in May. The value of the railway iron exported in the five months ending May 31 this year was 3,544,487^l, as compared with 2,910,175^l in the corresponding period of 1871, and 3,521,561^l in the corresponding period of 1870. In the total relating to the first five months of this year Russia figured for 127,052^l; Germany, for 198,481^l; Egypt, for 100,654^l; the United States, for 2,021,582^l; Peru, for 155,920^l; and British America, for 207,460^l. The figures relating to this year are, of course, materially swollen by the excessively high rates which have prevailed recently for iron of all descriptions.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN COUNTY ANTRIM, IRELAND.—The discovery of valuable mineral deposits has recently rewarded individual enterprise upon the lands of Sir EDMUND M'NAUGHTEN, Bart., Bushmills, and Mr. W. G. LAWRENCE, J.P., Colraine, Ironstone, which yields 50 per cent. of pure ore of the best quality, has been taken out of a mine with shallow sinkings at Portmoor, near the Giant's Causeway, on the property of Sir EDMUND. The mine is situated between the headland and the sea, many feet above the level of the latter, about three miles from the town of Bushmills. The proprietor has caused to be erected near the mine a number of miners' cottages, capable of withstanding the merciless north winds that sweep over that coast. From the top of the headland large pillars of stone stand erect, much resembling those forming the Causeway, and it is at the bed of these that the iron ore lies. A number of miners are constantly employed, and a fair quantity of rich ore has been already obtained. About 100 yards northward a deep arm of the sea comes in, so that, with comparatively little expense, harbour could be made, which would prove convenient for shipping the ore to England or Scotland for the purposes of being refined. Indeed, a sheltered harbour is absolutely necessary. Dr. MOORE states that south of Port Bradden a seam of coal, almost upon the surface of the ground, has been discovered, of its commercial value the following, from a letter by Dr. MOORE, whose opinion as a geologist carries weight, should be added:—

"The specimen of coal sent to me (from the coal mine at Port Bradden) is what is technically called 'anthracite,' and would be of little value for smelting iron or any purpose. . . . Some years ago a bed of a similar kind was discovered in the dip of the hill leading from Dungiven to Ballinascrew, and in the same position directly underneath the trap. . . . No valuable seam of coal, so far as my experience goes, has ever been found in such a position, nor can a bed of any extent or good quality be expected under such circumstances. The best working seams underlie the sandstone, and good coal will be found in that position, if at all. Until such a seam is discovered, the iron ore will be comparatively valueless."

COMBINED FURNACE SLAG AND ASPHALTE PAVEMENT, &c.—An ingenious method of utilising blast-furnace slags, and, at the same time, removing almost the only objection which has been raised to asphalté pavement, has been introduced by Mr. J. C. TUCKER, of New York, the nature of whose invention consists—First, in an improved composition made of asphaltum, or its equivalent, combined with the slag from blast or other furnaces, and adapted for pavement laid either in the ordinary form of concrete pavement or in separate blocks of any desired size or form, and also adapted for tiles, walls, sea walls, roofing, and other purposes. Secondly, in a new manufacture constituting a block for pavement, a building block, or artificial stone, formed of the above-mentioned asphaltum, or its equivalent, combined with the slag from blast or other furnaces, and subjected to pressure in a mould. Thirdly, in a new manufacture of a pavement having a corrugated, channelled, figured, or ornamented surface for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Fourthly, in apparatus for producing corrugations, figures, or ornaments in or upon the surface of pavement, or of impressionable compositions used for various purposes.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

June 20.—Although another drop in the tin standard has taken place during the week, the "fidgetty" state of the market is held to indicate that a reaction is imminent, and may, in all likelihood, take place before these lines appear in print. Meanwhile there is a very general agreement in the opinion which has been expressed in these reports that the fall in tin has been by no means without a beneficial influence on the interests of the county by checking the multiplication and progress of doubtful, and more than doubtful, schemes. In the sea-saw of prices copper has gone up so substantially, and the prospect of a continuance of high prices is looked upon so certain, that copper miners and adventurers everywhere rejoice in a manner that would have appeared impossible twelve or eighteen months ago.

Very confident belief in the continued prosperity of copper mining was expressed at the twelve-weekly meeting of South Cadron this week. This mine, by the way, affords an excellent example of the wisdom of working mines for the future as well as for the present. It has been a success for the past 35 years, and is likely to remain so for at least an equal period—perhaps two or three such terms—whilst adjoining mines, ones of excellent promise, have been abandoned. The truth is South Cadron was never worked for the market, but in the interest of the adventurers, and that with such spirit and discretion that one of shafts from which the chief returns are now drawn was gradually sunk 100 fathoms through dead ground without trenching upon the dividends, and, consequently, without the shareholders at large troubling themselves about it. The miners are now operating on ten lodes, and producing such a variety of copper ore as will hardly be found in another mine in the county. Two men in this mine have just met with an extraordinary run of luck. There was a tribute pitch which had been worked, and given up as a bad job, by several pares, and went a-begging for months at £13. 4d. in 12. These two men thought they would try their hand at it; and as a result, their two months labour brings them in the very pretty little sum of 400^l.

Cadron district now presents a very different aspect to its appearance less than 40 years ago, when Mr. Thomas Kittow—who still survives to direct the mine in green old age—drove the adit which led to the discovery of the riches of South Cadron, and which was on the verge of abandonment when little more than the back of a pick was needed to lead to the development of ore worth a million and a half. Then it was a desert, now it is a hive of industry. A desert so complete that when, a few years earlier, Mr. W. West paid his first visit to the locality to value what is now West Phoenix for the late Mr. Treffry, he had great difficulty in finding that mine, the operations of which, moreover, were so unimportant that its total value, including such part of the machinery and boilers as the country people had not carried away on donkeys, was estimated at only 240^l or 250^l. Since then Mr. West alone has put up more than 100 engines in the neighbourhood. As a curious illustration of the mining of these days, we may add that Mr. Treffry did not buy the sett, seeing that when he came to enquire after the lease he found that there was none, that no dues had ever

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allowing for this difference, there is no doubt whatever that a great amount of coal will be got under the sea. As remarked before, there is no doubt that the means are at hand for the efficient ventilation of a large tract of coal; and the adoption of compressed air for the haulage of the coal is also of vast importance, but this can only be made available by using tail and main ropes, which at best is a most cumbrous and expensive system. The great desideratum still remains—the invention of a locomotive adapted to underground work; no doubt this also will be effected in time, and the inventor who achieves this will not only deserve the thanks of the whole world, but also earn for himself imperishable renown and a fortune.

The eastern portion of the Widdington coal field is advertised to be let on lease, and it is also mentioned in the advertisement that the coal under the sea may be acquired in addition to the land coal, and this will form a compact field of 6000 acres. This is a valuable tract of steam coal, the western portion being already in working by the Widdington Coal Company, and the field is well worthy the attention of capitalists, and there is little doubt but that it will be eagerly looked after.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 20.—There has been some excitement in the Iron Trade during the past week, but not much business transacted. What state of things will exist in the next six months is somewhat uncertain, and makers prefer just now to employ their establishments in pushing forward the completion of the contracts taken in the spring. The progress of the trade will probably be towards increased firmness and activity throughout the year, but things may, nevertheless, arise which will give manufacturers no little difficulty to show satisfactory results of their transactions. There are already indications of the changes which are likely to take place in the second half of the year. Announcements are made of important advances in quotations for all descriptions of iron, and there is little doubt that in the beginning of July makers will not dispose of the products of their establishments under an advance of 10 per cent. over present quotations as high as they have been deemed to be. Notwithstanding, however, that prices may advance, makers will continue to exercise every caution in entering into transactions, as nothing can be gained by committing themselves to too extensive engagements. The experience of the last twelve months has been dearly enough bought. After a season of depression makers seized every opportunity to improve their business, and a slight advance taking place in prices very heavy contracts were entered into, which have taken nearly up to the present time to execute. Had makers confined themselves to smaller undertakings, at least one-half of the finished iron which they have manufactured during the last six or nine months might have been disposed of at double the price it has realised.

The very hot weather which has so suddenly set in since last report has materially interfered with the operations of the works, and the result is a decrease in the make. The supplies of fuel and raw materials continue limited, and complaints are still heard in every direction as to the scarcity of labour. The men are again evincing dissatisfaction with their position, and irregular working will become more and more prevalent. Without working one month in peace upon the advance in wages they received, they are again beginning to agitate for a further rise of no less than 20 per cent., and a reduction of the hours of labour. In regard to the demand nothing new can be said, because orders are offered from every direction, and all the markets, both home and foreign, seem to be in need of larger supplies. America, of course, takes the present as the most important purchaser, and, as usual, large quantities of finished iron have been cleared from the district during the past week. The Peruvian Government are taking very considerable quantities of railway material. The demand for coke is still pressing, and consumers are prepared to give almost fabulous prices for anything like prompt and adequate supplies. The Tin Plate Trade is going on satisfactorily, the works being kept in full employ, and there is every prospect of their continuing so.

The slight changes which have taken place in the position of the Coal Trade since last week have not much influenced the market one way or other. The enquiry from the principal foreign buyers is still particularly brisk, and the purchases that are made are considerably in advance of the supplies from the collieries. The great meeting of delegates to consider the wage question has been held at Mountain Ash, in the Aberdare district, and the extra ordinary resolution was arrived at to demand not 10 per cent. but 20 per cent. advance, or, in other words, 4s. in 17s. upon the present high scale of wages. That such a demand is hardly likely to be granted must be known to the majority of the men themselves, and probably it will put forward with the view of having some portion of it conceded. The men also go in for the eight hours system, so that with reduced hours of working, and the high wages paid, coal may be expected to advance another 2s. or 3s. per ton if the colliery proprietors are to keep their present profits. The traffic of the local railway, and particularly of the Rhymney and Taff Vale, shows a large increase of late, which is a pretty good indication of the extensive quantities of coal and iron that are sent from the collieries and ironworks.

We regret to hear that the present prosperity of the tin-plate trade has not only induced large extensions to existing works, but that new works have been commenced at Llantrisant, Gower-road, Penclawdd, and Llanelly; in fact, about 40 new and powerful mills, equal to an additional output of nearly 1,000,000 boxes per annum will shortly be added to the present extensive make of plates. This we much fear will place the trade in the same unsatisfactory state that it was in for so many years.

The Dynevor and Maes-y-Quarrie pit, in the Cwmaman district, has at last commenced to send up coal. The proprietors, the Messrs. Morris, of Bettws, Bridgend, have persevered hard, and sunk a large fund of capital during the last three years in trying to strike the seam, and they have at last been crowned with success. The opening of the colliery was the occasion of no little rejoicing in the locality.

The Powell's Duffryn Coal Company have succeeded in passing the Bill through the Lords which had previously obtained the sanction of the Commons, for constructing railways to connect their collieries by an independent line with the Great Western and Rhymney Railways. The Taff Vale stoutly opposed the scheme, which they contended was promoted for the express purpose of abstracting traffic from their line. This was not denied, for it was represented that the Powell's Duffryn Company had a right to make the best arrangements they can to send their coals to market. Mr. George Elliot, M.P., one of the principal proprietors, stated in his evidence that the Taff Vale charged seven-eighths of a penny per ton per mile for carrying coal, while the North of England lines charged only three-eighths of a penny per mile, being less than one half.

Several meetings of the Glyn Neath colliers have been held lately to further the Union movement, but the numbers do not seem to augment very rapidly.

The directors of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company state in their annual report that:

The average of prices obtained for iron rails delivered during the year was below that of the previous one. As regards Bessemer steel rails the new plant has enabled them to increase the make, and higher prices on the average have been obtained for them. The manufacture of spiegeleisen has become fully established, the principal difficulty to its greater extension being that of obtaining ore of a suitable quality, great care being required in its selection. During the year the additional works named in last year's report have been proceeded with, though, owing to strikes and the difficulty experienced in obtaining machinery, not so rapidly as was anticipated. The outlay on additional works during the year is £3,075. 6s. 2d., which sum, in accordance with the plan recommended by the directors and adopted at the last annual meeting, they have charged to suspense outlay account, from which they have deducted £3,659. 10s. 10d., being balance of profit and loss account after payment of proposed dividend, leaving £23,215. 6s. 4d., to debit of suspense outlay account. The balance sheet shows a net profit, including the above mentioned sum of £3,075. 6s. 2d., for outlay on additional works, of £17,372. 6s. 10d., out of which (after deducting the interim dividend of 10s. per share paid in December last) the directors recommend a dividend of 20s. per share, making a total of 30s. per share for the past year, free of income tax, the balance, as above, having been placed to suspense outlay account. The increased demand for pig-iron suitable for making Bessemer steel has created a corresponding demand for hematite ores, and the supply of English hematite not being sufficient to meet such demand, and its price having doubled, the directors have leased hematite ore mines in Spain.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Ellen, from Bilbao, with 335 tons of iron ore, to order; Alphonso Marie, with 140 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Azores Packet, from Bilbao, with 120 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Juventia, from Bilbao, with 384 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Co.; Scandia, from Lisbon, with about 322 tons of iron ore, for Richardson and Co.; Chubucto, from Bilbao, with 320 tons of iron ore, to order; Maggie, from Bilbao, with 350 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Jeune Evansite, from Bilbao, with 145 tons of iron ore, for Governor and Co.; Ellen, from Ponca, with 440 tons of iron ore, to order; Y. Barra, from Bilbao, with 500 tons of iron ore, for the Lynyi Co.; Sheldrake, from Huelva, with 551 tons of copper pyrites, for H. Bath and Son; Zidéa, from Carthagena, with 430 tons of iron ore, to order; Roma, from Geneva, with 364 tons of iron ore, to order; Duffrey, from Carlisle, with 526 tons of calamine ore, for Vivian and Sons; Leonida, from Carlisle, with 630 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Sons; Borgo, from Genoa, with 572 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; John Kendall, from Bilbao, with 350 tons of iron ore, for Yniseidwyn Company.

STEAM-BOILERS.—Mr. Dalglash, M.P., has presented to Parliament the humble petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Glasgow, incorporated by Royal Charter, which declares, with reference to Mr. Hicks' Steam-Boiler Explosion Bill, that, should this Bill pass into law, the law as to the liability for accidents as ascertained and settled by a long series of judgements in the Superior Courts of the country will be changed in such a way that the owners of steam-boilers will be placed under responsibilities which do not attach to other employers of labour. That it is proposed by the said Bill to throw on the owner of a steam-boiler the burden of proving that any damage which has been occasioned by its explosion arose from no want of efficiency in the boiler, and from no want of care or competency on the part of himself and his servants.

It is also further proposed to make the owner of a steam-boiler liable to one servant for injuries done to him by the explosion of a boiler caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant. That, by the law as now administered, it is in practice necessary for the owner of a steam-boiler, when sued for damage caused by its explosion, to prove its efficiency; but if he prove that the explosion was caused by a fellow-workman of the injured person, who had been selected and employed with reasonable care, he is not responsible for the occurrence. That this risk of a common employment is one well known and recognised in all trades, and is in itself most just and equitable. That the petitioners know of no reason why this rule of universal application should be departed from in the case of owners of steam-boilers. That for these and other reasons the petitioners humbly pray that the said Bill may not be passed into law.

THE SLATE DISTRICTS OF NORTH WALES—No. III.

Having made some general remarks in the two former articles on the Slate Trade and the Slate Formation, a more particular description of each district will now be interesting.

The Cambrian strata, in which profitable slate quarries are found, may be generally described as extending in a broken and slightly curved north-easterly and south-westerly line from a little to the north of Llanllechid, in the Bethesda Valley, to Llanlllys in Nant Nantlle, south of Carnarvon, the centre of the arc and the break being in the Llanberis Valley. The whole of this line is probably the broken arch of a great anticlinal curve, within which several smaller and subordinate anticlinal and synclinal bends have been formed by the squeezing up of the soft strata; these last being now exposed by subsequent dislocation and denudation. At the centre and at each extremity of this line the slate veins crop out, and in these three places, and in them alone, slate quarries are worked at a profit. The geological description of one of the three districts mentioned will answer pretty well for all of them; and as that about Bethesda stands first in importance, from the magnitude of its production, and offers the best field for observation from the large section shown in the Penrhyn quarry, we will take it as the type of the others, and describe it most in detail. We will, however, premise this particular description by saying that, although the same slow and gradual elevation and depression of the ground was going on during the deposition of the Cambrian beds, there is no sign of contemporaneous active volcanic disturbance in them as there is at Festiniog; no trap bands intervene between the veins, their place and functions being held by the bands of grit before mentioned. The whole deposits being purely sedimentary, vary only in the nature and coarseness of the detritus, as, with the undulation of the ground, the different portions were brought nearer to or sunk farther away from the wasting land from which it was derived. Grits that attained an immense thickness in some places have died entirely away in others, or passed into slate by change of material; and one, at least, of the slate veins, wide at the south, has become thin and contracted at the north; whilst one or more of those seen at the north have passed away altogether before reaching Nant Nantlle, or have been sunk so low by the fault which runs along the north side of that valley as not yet to have been seen in any of the quarrying operations carried on there.

The great Penrhyn quarry on the north-west slope of Bronnlwyd, 1 mile in length by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, and 300 yards deep, affords such a section of ground as is rarely seen in any place; and, taken with what is further shown on the north side of the Ogwen on one side, and in the Llanberis Valley on the other, has made the study of the Cambrian strata much more simple than otherwise it would or could have been. Standing on the side of the quarry above the village of Bethesda, and facing the brow of Bronnlwyd, the various strata are exceedingly well seen, grits alternating with slates, in layers of varying thickness, from the top to the bottom of the quarry. The uppermost overlying grit is of great thickness, forming the top of the hill and very hard; beneath it is a vein of green and purple slate, the one colour predominating in one place, and the other colour in another. From the entirely green portion of the vein a few slates are made; but, as in one or two of the quarries on the other side of the Ogwen, the green slate is more abundant, and the colour and quality better—this green vein is neglected at Penrhyn. The principal part of the green slate shipped from Bangor comes from those other quarries. From the purple part of the vein very good slates are made, but being often spotted and striped with green, they are not so marketable as those of all one colour. Beneath the green and purple vein is a thin band of grit, under which lies the thickest and best slate vein in the quarry, of a fine blue colour, which in places assumes more of a purple hue. This vein maintains the same pre-eminent character through the whole length of what may be called the Cambrian line, and from it, whether here, at Llanberis, or in the Nant Nantlle, the greatest quantity of slates are produced. Under it is another band of grit, below which is a vein of purple slate; lower still a band of grit, succeeded again by a purple and red slate. The section here goes no lower; but in the Llanberis Valley on the north shore of Llyn Padarn, where nearly the whole of the Cambrian strata have been exposed by denudation and the railway cutting, this last slate vein is seen to be followed by still lower succession of grits and slates down to the porphyry previously mentioned.

In the Penrhyn quarry the beds dip to the east at an angle of about 60°; but the cleavage planes are nearly perpendicular, forming a large angle with the plane of bedding. The slate veins are crossed by several dykes of intrusive greenstone, which have altered, and, for commercial purposes, destroyed the rock for a considerable distance on each side. The smaller ones have been removed in the course of the quarrying, but the largest is left in the middle of the quarry, where it stands—a huge cliff, the monument of former volcanic action to which the ground has been subjected. All the veins worked in this quarry produce good slate, but the great blue vein, from which blocks of the largest size and most perfect cleavage are obtained, must be the source of the greatest profit. The slate of the Cambrian strata has the property of fracturing across the blocks at right angles to the cleavage, in the direction of the strike of the beds, by the quarrymen called "toriad." This property is of great value in manufacturing the slates, as it saves the expense of sawing machinery, though were the plan of sawing the blocks into the required lengths for splitting adopted much waste would probably be avoided. At Penrhyn the greater part of the slates are dressed with a very simple machine, which is worked by the slate-dresser's foot, the invention of Mr. J. Francis, joint manager, with his father, of the quarry. Fortunately for the noble owner there is an abundant supply of water near the quarry, which affords motive power to all the machinery employed in the mill. It also provides the means for lifting the blocks and waste from the lowest galleries, and for pumping the water from the bottom of the quarry, which is now so deep that to drain it would require an adit level of such a length as to make even Lord Penrhyn hesitate to undertake it, although at times the water occasions a good deal of inconvenience. About 25 years ago a similar state of things existed, and it was determined to remedy it by means of a gigantic adit level two miles in length. This level was 11 years in making, and at one time it was feared the design must be abandoned. A portion of its course lay under a lake that had been filled up with the waste from the quarry. Here, for about 80 yards, it passed through a bed of soft blue clay, the original bottom of the lake. No sooner was a portion removed than the vacant space was filled again by ooze. The best engineering talent at the time available was called in to meet this terrible evil, but from the enormous pressure of the rubbish above, which squeezed the clay into the level alike from the top, bottom, and sides, one device after another for keeping it out failed. At length by the fertility of resource and indomitable perseverance of Mr. G. Twigg, who at the time had the direction of the mining operations in the quarry, the difficulty was overcome, and the tunnel, when driven through, was effectually secured by a complete iron archway. At the time this level was designed it was expected to be sufficiently deep for the requirements of many years, but the progress of the quarry has already carried the bottom some 40 yards below it, and we understand the old question is again becoming urgent.

The whole of the vast produce of this gigantic quarry, amounting

annually to about 130,000 tons, has hitherto been sent down to the quay at Bangor, six miles distant, by a tramroad, horses being employed to draw the wagons to and fro; but we understand his lordship has determined to construct a railway, eight miles in length, from Bangor to the quarry, similar to the diminutive line from Portmadoc to the Festiniog quarries. The number of men and boys employed in and about the Penrhyn quarry is about 3000, the greater part of whom reside upon the property. This position, together with the absence of any rival establishment in the neighbourhood, gives Lord Penrhyn a control over his workpeople alike beneficial to him and to them, and enables him to escape many of the troubles experienced in other districts.

All the slate-bearing land on the left side of the Ogwen, and by far the larger part also of that on the right side of the river, belongs to Lord Penrhyn. That which is not his, lying above Llanllechid, is for the most part Crown property. Here three or four quarries are being worked, which produce very good slates, but the ground is so locked in on the lower side by the Penrhyn property, through which any level for effectually draining them must pass, that the task of unwatering them, which has to be done by pumping, is a serious difficulty and expense. For the same reason everything from the quarry, whether valuable or worthless, has to be drawn to the surface by machinery, and their ground for tipping rubbish is inconveniently contracted, a serious drawback to any quarry in the Cambrian strata, where the proportion of waste to marketable product is unusually large. On this account those quarries on the north side of the valley have been regularly worked; though in spite of such disadvantages, if efficiently and economically managed, they could probably be made to pay. The result is that Lord Penrhyn has practically a monopoly of this district, which he wisely in his own interest maintains, by refusing any facilities for working slate in either on his own ground or elsewhere, and by buying up any land in the neighbourhood which comes into the market.

THE COPPER TRADE.

There is a marked change in the position of this metal since our last. A considerable quantity of copper has, no doubt, changed hands, and great efforts have been used to support the market, but hitherto without success. A fall of 5s. to 7s. has been experienced in Chili bars, and 5s. in Australian; in English there has been so little doing that it is difficult to arrive at exact quotations, but on copper second hands, the drop has been quite equal to that in foreign sorts.

Some very large purchases will still be necessary before copper can regain the very high rates lately ruling.

As addenda to our last, we give the following figures, showing the position of copper since the speculation in this metal commenced, dating from returns issued the first day of each month:—

	Price.	Stocks on hand.	Stocks, including afloat.
1871—Oct. 1.	£ 6s	Tons 24,984	Tons 35,561
" Nov. 1.	67	24,051	37,401
" Dec. 1.	75	19,307	29,957
1872—Jan. 1.	85	18,674	30,554
" Feb. 1.	85	19,563	29,503
" March 1.	88	20,047	29,617
" April 1.	97	19,507	30,907
" May 1.	101	21,435	34,295
" June 1.	107	21,595	35,495

Increase in price since October 1, 1871, 39s.

Decrease in actual stock since October 1, 1871, 17,369 tons.

Increase in stocks since October 1, 1871, including afloat and chartered, 69 tons.

Increase in actual stock since January 1, 1872, 239.

Increase in stocks since January 1, 1872, including afloat and chartered, 5441 tons.

With regard to the decrease in stocks between Nov., 1871, and Jan., 1872, it is to be observed that, on the first movements in the speculation in copper was the disappearance in the last fortnight of November of nearly 5000 tons from the usual returns of the stock of the metal; we make no remarks hereon, the fact is sufficiently significant, we allude to it in our Annual Review of the Trade.

The shippers from Chili, as advised by telegram, for the months of March and April were 4800 tons and 4900 tons respectively. Since our last issue the exact figures to April 30 have been received by letter from Valparaiso, giving for the four months 18,285 tons shipped and chartered for, or at the rate of 54,774 tons per annum. The stock on the spot is given publicly at 43,000 tons, while our own advice, which we have no reason to doubt, give the available stock at considerably over this quantity. On May 17 the stock in Chili was estimated to be 5250 tons.

The stock of copper lying in the railway stations at Birmingham forms an item at this moment far in excess of any previous years, and is positively given at 1800 tons, and excluded from the published returns.

The exports taken from the Board of Trade returns for the first four months of the following years are as follow:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
18,710 tons.	.....	21,410 tons.	.....	11,940 tons.	.....
Decrease in exports over the first four months of 1868.	.....	.....	.....	tonns 6334	.....
Ditto	ditto	ditto	1869	1034	.....
Ditto	ditto	1870	1870	8737	.....
Excess in	ditto	1871	1871	436	.....

JUNE 22, 1872.]

Contract for Gas Coals.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE SWANSEA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TEN THOUSAND TONS of the
best Monthly Quantities as is hereby specified:-

July, 1872.....	Tons 500	January, 1873.....Tons 1000
August, 1872.....	600	February, 1873.....1000
September, 1872.....	900	March, 1873.....900
October, 1872.....	900	April, 1873.....800
November, 1872.....	1200	May, 1873.....600
December, 1872.....	1200	June, 1873.....500

The coals are to be of the best of their several kinds, to be as free as possible from sulphur, bats, bind, refuse, and dirt. To be delivered dry and in good condition, free of all rates and charges, on the company's weighbridge at the Gasworks, Swansea.

Terms of payment on or about the 14th day of each month, in cash, less 2½ per cent discount.

The South Docks are within 160 yards of the Gasworks, and rails are laid from the works in direct communication with the whole of the narrow-gauge system.

Each tender must state the price per ton; quantities and description of coals proposed to be delivered; whether screened large, rubble, thro' and thro', nut or cobbles; and the value from which the coals are worked.

The directors reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting one or more tenders for the supply of a portion or the whole quantity of coals required;

likewise, they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Enquiries may be made, and sealed tenders be addressed and sent to me, the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, the 25th day of June next.

THORNTON ANDREWS, Secretary and Manager.

Swansea Gasworks, 23rd May, 1872.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—OLD COPPER FOR SALE.

The Directors are PREPARED TO SELL about TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY TONS OF OLD COPPER FIRE-BOXES, to be delivered at the Company's Works, shop, Miles Platting.

Offers to be net per ton of 2240 lbs. Such offers to be in the hands of the under-

signed not later than 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th June inst.

Hunt's Bank, Manchester, 19th June, 1872.

WM. S. LAWN, Sec.

COAL ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE, QUEEN CHARLTON, an ESTATE of ONE THOUSAND ACRES. Early in the last century coal was worked here to a small extent. The advice of Mr. Etheridge, of the Royal School of Mines, and Mr. John Anstie, C.E., one of the Mining Engineers of the Royal Commission on Coal Supply, has been lately taken, and their certificate is—"COAL EXTENDS UNDER THE ESTATE." It probably corresponds in geological position with that worked at Paulton and Farington Gurney.

Queen Charlton lies within sight of the Great Western Railway, and close to Bath and Bristol.

Apply to E. J. JENNINGS, Esq., 1, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, London; or to

J. ANSTIE, Esq., F.G.S., 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MUNDIC FOR SALE.*

THE COMMITTEE OF WHEAL JANE are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the SUPPLY of COPPERY and SULPHURIC MUNDIC, of good quality, at per ton, delivered on the mine, or at the Port of Devon, with carriage extra 2s. 6d. per ton.

Terms, 2½ per cent. discount for cash, or approved bills at three months.

Application to be made to Capt. GILES, Wheal Jane, Chacewater, Cornwall.

CHARLES HAWKE, Chairman of Committee.

BACK OF BECK HEMATITE IRON AND LEAD ROYALTY.

FOR LEASE OR SALE, EIGHT TO TEN ACRES, adjoining the Halbeck, Old Park Side, and the Birks Iron Ore Royalties, working for hematites. A small trial made was very favourable, and the limestone borings contained 14 per cent. of iron. It is not more than a quarter of a mile distant from Frixington Station on the Cleator and Whitehaven Railway.

Apply to "H. A." 12, Euston-square, London, or to 63, High Queen-street, Whitehaven.

FOR SALE, a high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.

FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 14-horse power, in excellent order.

PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.

Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, CHESTER, TRANACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices.

MESSRS. CAMERON and Co. are in communication with some of the most experienced mine agents of the day, are in a position to furnish to correspondents valuable and trustworthy information on Mining Investments in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, CONDUCTED BY

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,

MINING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND SURVEYOR, who undertakes the entire local management of Mines, including Dialling, making accurate Underground Communications and Plans, at a stipulated salary.

Mines Inspected and faithfully Reported-on, orders for which purpose should be made for Mr. Collom, or his Agent.

Promoter of New Mining Enterprises (which will bear the strictest scrutiny) renders every assistance.

Investments in Mines arranged for Capitalists,—the condition of the companies, as well as the prospects of the Mines, being first strictly investigated.

RICHARD MICHELL, MINE SHARE DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is in a position to deal, at close prices, in all the leading mines of the day, and having had 25 years experience in the mining market, is enabled to guide capitalists to safe investments, and will guarantee a profit of at least 25 per cent. to those who act under his special advice.

Redruth, being situated in the centre of the great, rich mining district of Cornwall, affords R. M. the opportunity of obtaining the earliest reliable information respecting the state of the mines, and applying it to the interests of his clients.

Address, Mining Offices, Redruth, Cornwall.

JOHN KEANE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 32, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.

Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application.

Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lombardy, E.C.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

J. K. and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Cedar Creek. Mossdale.

Gold Run. New Hington.

Sweetland Creek.

NOTICE.

INVESTORS' GUIDE should be consulted by all Capitalists seeking SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railway, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies.

June number (now ready) contains the particulars of the ALTY-CRIB LEAD MINE, which will soon become, without exception, THE RICHEST MINERALS WALES. Shares, which can now be purchased at 23s. per share, will very soon be worth £20.

INVESTORS' GUIDE, published monthly, and forwarded Post FREE on application to—

JOSEPH FELL AND CO., 38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S LONDON, E.C.

M. E. CAVE NDISH TAHOURDIN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY. Railway, Bank, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steamship, and every other description of Shares bought and sold at net prices.

Telegraphic Messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks punctually attended to at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

The close proximity of Mr. T. T. London's Offices to the Stock and Mining Exchange enables him to exert all orders entrusted to him with dispatch, and to the best advantage of his clients, while his local knowledge acquired on the spot places him in a position to give the latest and most reliable information to his customers.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in—

Bog (Shropshire). Perkins Beach.

Bog (Cardiganshire). Roman Gravels.

Camp Floyd. South Roman Gravels.

Sweetland Creek. Tankerville.

For Sale, offers wanted—

10 Cwmswith. 200 Llywernog.

NOTICE.—Mr. TAHOURDIN's Shropshire and Welsh Mining Circular for June is now ready. Immediate application should be made.

Bankers: Beck and Co., Shrewsbury and Welshpool.

Fuller, Bambury, and Co., London.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

M. R. J. S. MERRIY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

CARGOOL MINE, NEWLYN EAST.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS.

M R. W. J. CLYMA respectfully announces that he has received instructions to submit to SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June inst., and following day, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day precisely, at CARGOOL MINE, in the parish of NEWLYN EAST, the undermentioned EXCELLENT and SUPERIOR

MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS, comprising:—

ONE 72-in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece main rod.

ONE 70-in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece main rod.

ONE 24-in. WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, with ONE BOILER and fitting complete.

ONE 9-ton BOILER.

ONE 10-ton ditto.

THREE 11-ton ditto

TWO 12-ton ditto

ONE 13-ton ditto

Boiler tube, 34 ft. long, by 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter, boiler case, and a large quantity of worked boiler plates.

1 shears, 57 feet, with pulleys and brasses complete.

1 ditto, 60 feet, ditto

2 capstans, with oak axles and iron sockets.

1 capstan chain, 170 fathoms.

1 ditto, 180 fathoms.

Cat head, 4 balance bobs, feed-off bob.

14 ft. 9 in. 17-in. pumps.

13 ft. 9 in. 15-in. ditto

22 ft. 9 in. ditto

6 ft. 9 in. ditto

10 ft. 9 in. ditto

27 ft. 12-in. ditto

17 matchings, various sizes; working pieces, plunger poles, a large number of different size rod plates, of the best quality; pitch pine and other main rods, shaft rolls and pulleys, slack seating and doors, staples and glands, yokes and bolts, bucket rods and prongs, flange and door rings, flat head setting screws, bolts and burrs, rod pins, wrapping bands, hoppers, tramroad iron, shaft gig, about 50 tons of wrought and cast iron, a large quantity of excellent and nearly new whin chain, brass bearings, old brass and lead, and a numerous assortment of other useful materials and effects in general use in mines.

The auctioneer would call particular attention to the above very valuable materials, which will be found in good condition, and well worthy the attention of mine agents and others; and the mine being situated within half a mile of the Newquay Railway, every facility is afforded for an easy transit to Newquay, where vessels may at all times be obtained, and the roads to the mine are good and convenient for the removal of purchases by land carriage.

To view the above, and for further information, application should be made to Mr. E. MICHELL, the purser, Truro; the Agents, on the Mine; or to W. J. CLYMA, Auctioneer and Appraiser, St. Nicholas-street, Truro, of whom catalogues may be obtained. —Truro, June 13, 1872.

WARRICKSHIRE,

In the parishes of Ansley and Nuneaton.

478 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND in FARMS, together with the coal and other minerals under nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, a portion being near the town of Nuneaton, and the other portion within four miles, adjoining the village of Ansley. The Midland Railway from Birmingham to Nuneaton runs through the principal farms on the property, the Stockingford Station of which adjoins, and other lines are projected to pass through the district. One farm is let on lease, and the residue is occupied by yearly tenants. The minerals under these freehold farms, with certain portions of the manor of Stockingford and Nuneaton, belong to the same owners, and, as they form part of the nearest coal field to the metropolis, command the attention of all interested in the profitable working of coal mines. Large collieries are now at work in the immediate neighbourhood, and others in course of formation.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY have received Instructions from the Trustees of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Tuesday 25th June, at Two o'clock precisely, the whole of the above valuable

LANDED AND MINERAL PROPERTY,

in the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—Two capital compact Farms, adjoining the village of Ansley, containing 57 A. 20 R. 17 P., with suitable farmhouses and homesteads; let to Mr. Clements and Mrs. Clark, yearly Lady-day tenants, at £193 8s. 2d. per annum.

2.—The Hill Farm, near thereto, containing 228 A. 3R. 39 P., with a comfortable farmhouse and homestead, and two cottages, let to Mr. Goodwin, on lease, for six years, at a rent of £417 10s., exclusive of 6 A. of wood in hand.

3.—A valuable Mineral Property, consisting of the whole of the Coal Mines and Minerals under Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, containing an area of about 330 A.

4 and 5.—Seven Cottage Dwellings, with gardens, in the village of Ansley.

6 and 7.—Two excellent allotment Gardens, containing 13 A., let to a yearly tenant at £39 3s. 6d. per annum.

8.—A Garden or Building Site, in the village of Ansley, adjoining the road, containing 1 A. 0R. 26 P.; let to a yearly tenant.

9.—Robinson's End Farm, adjoining the Stockingford Railway Station and the road from Nuneaton to Ansley, about 2 miles from the former, containing 119 A. 0R. 25 P., with farmhouses and homesteads and numerous cottages; let to Messrs. Baldock, yearly tenants; apportioned rent £208 per annum.

10.—A valuable Mineral Property, consisting of the whole of the Coal Mines and Minerals under Lots 9 and 13, containing 118 A.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER
OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.
28, EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM,
AND
BOURNE STREET AND CASTLE STREET, DUDLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

FREDERICK MIRLS,
ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER,
VALUER AND SURVEYOR,
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

WHEATLEY KIRK & PRICE,
(ESTABLISHED 1850),
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
COLLIERY PLANT, IRONWORKS, &c.
Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.
ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

THE DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY WAGONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Cash, or on Deferred Payments, on Hire.
Repairs executed with Dispatch, on Reasonable Terms.
Offices and Works,
ALBERT HILL, DARLINGTON.

MCNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,
MANCHESTER,

SOLE AGENTS FOR "S. B. HEMATITE," | PIG IRON;
"S. B. YORKSHIRE," | CLAY LANE;
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL
IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HEMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF
DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPelter, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, &c.

HANDASYDE'S BOILER COMPOSITION

(C. H. HANDASYDE AND CO., DALKEITH, N.B.)
For the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATIONS in STEAM
BOILERS, is in extensive use among Collieries, Ironworks, and Mills in
Scotland; also, with great success, on the North British
Railway Company's Locomotives.

Net price, 16s. per cwt., carriage paid; 10 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free
from acids.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble
in water, and only requires to be put into the tender.

CAPTAIN TREGAY'S IMPROVED STAMP COFFER,
FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.
The grating is extended, discharge doubly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth,
Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use,
or to SUPPLY the MACHINES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS ROYAL PATENT.
THOS. BORLASE'S PATENT METALLIC ORE-DRESSING MACHINE.
ADVANTAGES.
GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation.
The stuff is taken direct from the stamps.
Nine-tenths of the tin or other mineral treated is saved at the first washing,
The superintendence and attention required is the least possible.
The motive power necessary is very trifling.
LEAD ORE.—Four-fifths will be made fit for the market by one washing.
TIN ORES.—Four-fifths are cleaned into white with one washing.
Dressing floors can be laid out in shorter time and much more economically than
with ordinary appliances.
Upwards of five-sixths of the labour cost for dressing is saved.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.
From Captain RICHARD BLIGH, Cregirrawe and Penkevill United Mines, near
Chacewater, February 19, 1872:—

I have seen the tin-dressing machine at work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly
say it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths
of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight-tenths of the tin is saved into white
at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—
I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at
North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it
as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator,
and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to
me, and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—
I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am
pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From CAPT. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—
I have worked your dressing-machine, and I find it will do its work as a separa-
tor and cleaner admirably. The whites for burning are very good, and the roughs
which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as
it saves much manual labour.

From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—
I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine
at work. I vanned the different divisions of roughs and slime as classified by the
machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of
a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

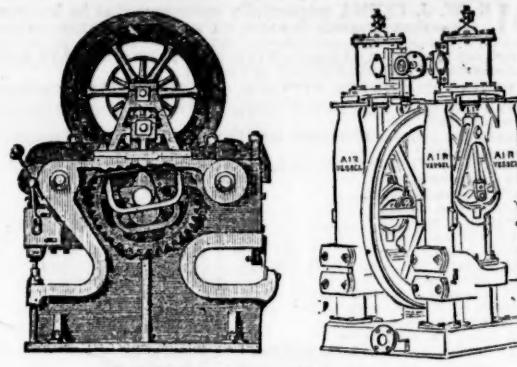
From Mr. F. PASCOE, tin dresser, Tuckmill, March 4, 1872:—
It will do for any class of work; for slimes it is first-class. It is equal to four
times boulding by passing over this machine once.

From Mr. S. H. STEPHENS, tin dresser, Great Wheal Fortune, March 5, 1872:—
I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear
Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact,
it makes the best separation in one running I ever saw, either in this country or in
America.

THE MACHINE CAN BE SEEN AT WORK AT NORTH ROSKEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, and all further particulars may be obtained on application to—

TUCKMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

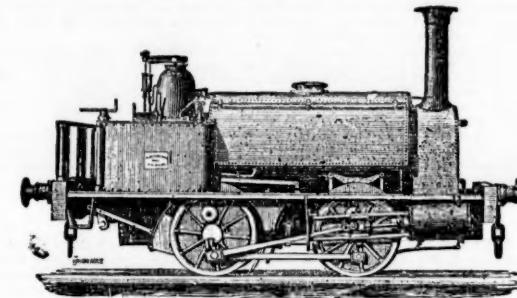
The SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF BORLASE'S IMPROVED PATENT PUL-
VERISERS AND ORE DRESSING MACHINES, to whom all orders
must be sent.



JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF

STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,

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MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

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This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blown Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddies.

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**BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING
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Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

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FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, AND
the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London; at the IMPERIAL EXHIBITION in Dublin, 1865; at the UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, in Paris, 1867, and at the GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, at Altona, in 1869.

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EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM
has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF GUTTER THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of Engines



Represented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.

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IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.
PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES;
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Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER
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Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,
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DEATH OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENT,
WITH THE CONSEQUENT LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,
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An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for injury.
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For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

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I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sperm or Lard Oil.

"T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c. &c.

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For STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINES, has the following advantages:—
SAFETY; NO RISK from DANGEROUS EXPLOSION; HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM, with ECONOMY OF FUEL; perfect circulation, and ready means of removing sediment.
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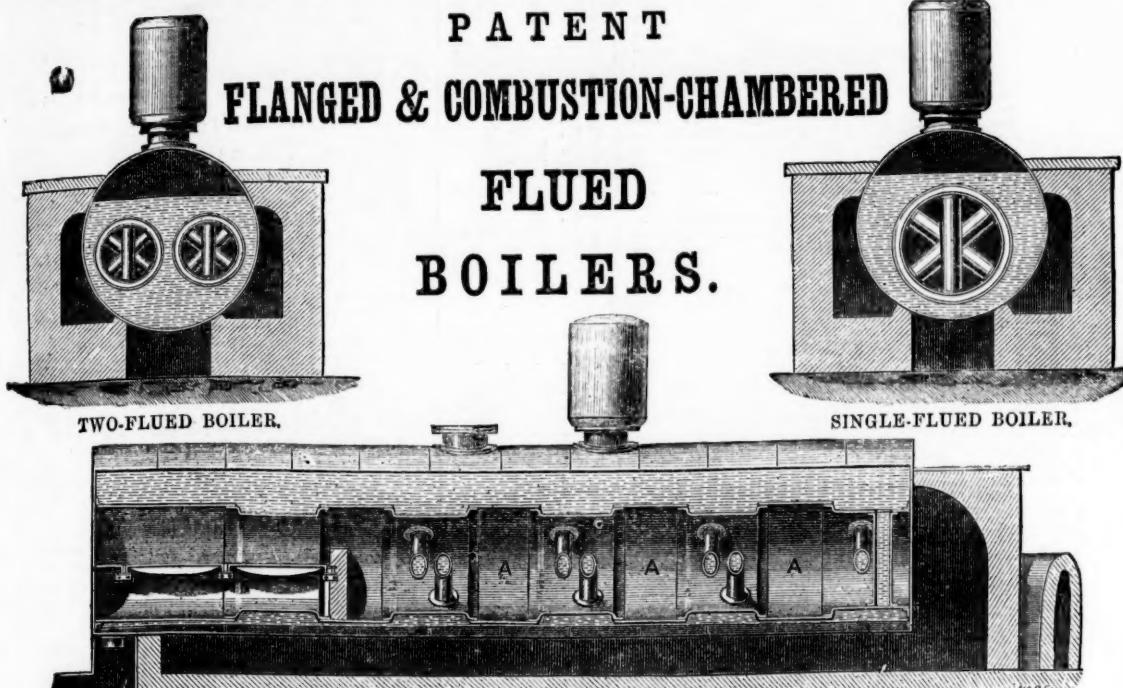
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THE FLUES OF THE ABOVE BOILERS ARE MADE OF TWO DIAMETERS, ONE RING OF PLATES BEING 4 inches less than the other, alternately.
The smaller rings being flanged, as shown in drawing, are thereby considerably strengthened, besides securing the most material point—a perfect EXPANSION-JOINT.

The cross tubes are placed in the smaller rings of the flue, so that any one can easily be taken out and replaced.

The larger rings of the flue act as reverberating, combustion, and heat-retaining chambers, greatly economising the fuel.

These Boilers are strong, durable, and economical, and have been at work a number of years with the most satisfactory results.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURERS:

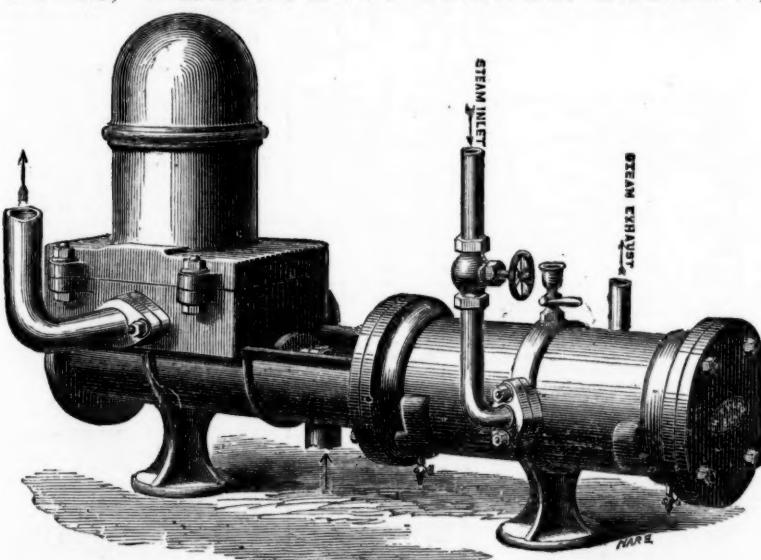
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TESTIMONIALS.

Tottenham Local Board of Health, Tottenham, 12th December, 1870.

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GENTLEMEN.—In answer to your enquiry, I beg to state that the two "Universal" Pumps supplied to us (through your agent, Mr. T. A. Ashton) are doing our work exceedingly well; we think they are the best in the market, and shall be glad if you will send us another 9-in. cylinder 6-in. pump, one week from this date.

Yours truly, (Signed) ASTON MAIN COAL COMPANY.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., to Hayward Tyler and Co.'s Agent.

Rhos Llanvihart Colliery, Cwrtphilly, near Cardiff, March 4, 1872.

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Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH and VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

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THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL.

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

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PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate of 10⁷ per minute.

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It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

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It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

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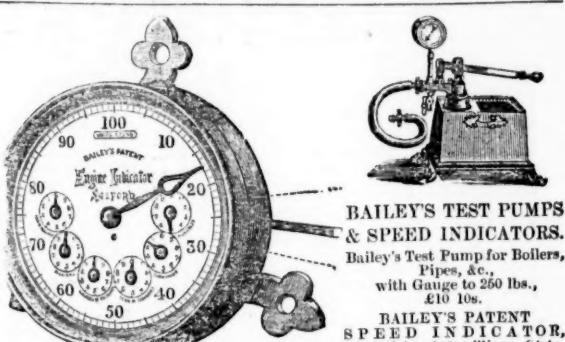
This Wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

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PATENT SAFETY
MATCHES**

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX!



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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	10 16 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872	—	
2000 Blaen Caelin, s-l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/2 1 1/4	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1872	
15000 Boscastle Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871	
2000 Bodillock, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0	240	229 2 30	614 15 0	6 0 0	May 1872	
5000 Brontfloyd, s-l, Cardigan†	100 0 0	90	85 90	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872	
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872	
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871	
5000 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb	2 0 0	2 1/2	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1872	
1000 Carn Brae, c, Illogan	35 0 0	170	165 170	293 0 0	4 0 0	June 1872	
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan	19 14 9	50	42 1/2 45	9 14 6	1 0 0	April 1872	
1024 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†	1 0 0	115	100 110	1165 0 0	6 0 0	May 1872	
655 Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870	
4296 Dolcoath, c, Camborne	10 14 10	85xd	82 1/2 85	95 4 2	2 0 0	June 1872	
12800 Drake Walls, t, Calstock†	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3	0 1 0	July 1870	
6144 East Cadron, t, St. Cleer	2 14 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	14 17 0	3 0 0	April 1872	
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	204 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1872	
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	18 1/2	18 18 1/2	12 13 9	0 5 0	May 1872	
1802 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*	3 9 0	17	16 1/2 17	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871	
2000 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man†	25 0 0	—	—	79 15 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872	
5000 Franklin Mills, t, Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870	
3950 Gawton, t, Tavistock	3 10 6	6 1/2	5 1/2 6	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872	
40000 Glasgow Canal, c* (30,000 £1 p.) 10,000 15s. p.	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872	
15000 Great Wheal Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	16	12 14	15 1 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872	
5000 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	40 0 0	10	9 9 1/2	5 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872	
6400 Green Hurst, t, Cumberland*	0 6 0	2	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	June 1872	
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	4 19 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870	
10244 Herodotus, t, near Liskeard	8 10 0	32	34 36	61 10 0	1 10 0	June 1872	
60000 Hindston Down, t, Calstock†	6 4 0	8	73 7/4	3 8 0	0 5 0	May 1872	
25000 Killaloe, s-l, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	0 2 11 1/2	0 9 1/2 Dec.	1870	
165 Levant, t, St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	110 1 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1870	
40000 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	243 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1872	
9000 Marke Valley, c, Caradon*	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	7 10 6	0 2 6	April 1872	
20000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	10% 10%	0 4 6 1/2	0 2 1	July 1870	
6400 New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station	5 0 0	—	5 1/2 6 1/2	0 12 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872	
2000 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872	
2000 North Levant, t, St. Just	10 12 0	17	16 17	4 1 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1872	
5810 North Wheal Crofty, t, Illogan†	3 11 3	—	—	5 18 0	0 1 6	June 1872	
5694 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	5 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871	
256 Pendarves United, t, c, Camborne	56 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872	
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	2 8 8 0	0 3 0	May 1872	
500 Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	477 10 0	7 0 0	Oct. 1871	
1722 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1871	
2000 Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870	
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	32	30 32 1/2	103 12 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872	
15000 Queen, s, c, Calstock*	0 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870	
12000 Roman Graves, t, Salop*	7 10 0	17 1/2	17 1/2	0 15 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872	
5689 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t	4 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871	
9000 Shelton, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872	
612 South Cadron, c, St. Cleer	1 11 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	230 240	0 6 0	June 1872	
5000 South Carr Brae, t, Illogan	1 1 6	—	—	0 7 6	0 5 0	April 1872	
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 0	Nov. 1870	
496 South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan†	18 18 9	—	—	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1865	
3296 Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	36 17 9	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1871	
940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0	26	24 26	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869	
8771 St. Just Amalgamated,*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871	
12000 Tarkerville, t, Salop	6 0 0	18	17 18	2 10 0	0 6 0	June 1872	
25000 Terra, t, St. Aus. (div. 12,000 only)	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Feb. 1872	
6000 Terra, t, St. Aus. (div. 12,000 only)	9 0 0	62 1/2	62 61	38 18 6	2 2 6	June 1872	
40000 Tincroft, c, Pool, Illogan	5 15 0	17	17 17 1/2	8 11 0	0 10 0	April 1872	
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	50	45 50	6 12 0	0 14 0	Mar. 1872	
3000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	12	11 1/2	50 7 6	1 0 0	June 1871	
2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	26 13 9	22	20 22 1/2	2 17 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1872	
400 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	47 0 0	100	95 100	76 10 0	2 0 0	June 1872	
12282 Wheat Arthur, t, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1871	
512 Wheat Bassett, c, Illogan	5 2 6	120	110 115	637 0 0	1 0 0	April 1872	
517 Wheat Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	9 1/2	9 1/2	0 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872	
512 Wheat Jane, s-l, Kea	10 15 6	47 1/2	48 50	37 0 0	1 0 0	April 1872	
4296 Wheat Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 5	16	15 16	8 8 0	0 10 0	May 1872	
1022 Wheat Kitty, t, Uny Lelant	3 10 8	—	—	14 2 6	0 5 0	June 1872	
926 Wheat Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 17 6	12 1/2	18 20	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872	
1024 Wheat Mary, Ann, t, Menheniot†	10 0 0	12	11 12	73 10 0	0 5 0	June 1872	
100 Wheat Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	2 1 6	0 6 0	May 1872	
12000 Wheat Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	518 10 0	12 10 0	May 1872	
40000 Wheat Uny, c, Redruth	10 14 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1871	
21000 Wicklow, c, smt, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	10	93 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1871	

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
35000 Alamillos, t, Spain†	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 2	0 17 0	0 1 0
130000 Almada and Trito Consol., s-l	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1/2	0 17 0	0 1 0
20000 Australian, c, South Australia	7 7 6	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 2 6	0 1 0
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0
20000 Cape Copper Mining* So. Africa.	7 0 0	20	29 30	8 0 0	0 1 0
30000 Central American Association†	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0
21000 Colorado Terrible, s-l, Colorado†	5 0 0	4	3 3 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0
7612 Don Pedro North of the Rey†	0 14 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	2 9 0	0 2 0
23500 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada†	10 0 0	21</			